

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C. 20554

In the Matter of)	
)	
Reallocation of the 216-220 MHz,)	ET Docket No. 00-221
1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz,)	RM-9267
1429-1432 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz,)	RM-9692
1670-1675 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz)	RM-9797
Government Transfer Bands; and)	RM-9854
)	
Amendment of Parts 2 and 95 of the Commission's)	ET Docket No. 99-255
Rules to Create a Wireless Medical Telemetry)	PR Docket No. 92-235
Service; and)	
)	
Amendments to Part 90 of the Commission's Rules)	WT Docket No. 97-153
Concerning Private Land Mobile Radio Services)	

**REPORT AND ORDER AND
MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER**

Adopted: December 21, 2001

Released: January 2, 2002

By the Commission:

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By this action, we allocate 27 megahertz of spectrum from the 216-220 MHz, 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, 1429-1432 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, 1670-1675 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz bands for non-Government use, thereby effectuating the transfer of this spectrum from the Federal Government pursuant to statutory requirements.¹ As discussed in the *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* for this proceeding (*Notice*),² these seven frequency bands are being transferred pursuant to the provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA-93)³ and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA-97).⁴ This action continues the implementation of the Commission's November 1999 *Spectrum Policy Statement*, which identified a preliminary allocation plan for this spectrum, and articulated goals for efficient spectrum management.⁵ Within that framework, our actions here fulfill our statutory obligation to reallocate this transfer spectrum to non-Government users. We believe that the actions taken herein, coupled with a companion Notice of Proposed Rule Making seeking comment on appropriate service rules for the reallocated frequency bands,⁶ will lead to the development of new technologies and services and provide spectrum alternatives for users currently operating on heavily encumbered spectrum where operations are constrained due to congestion.

II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. Upon consideration of the record, we are taking the following major actions in this Report and Order:

¹ The use of spectrum by Federal agencies is regulated by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) under the Department of Commerce. Non-Government spectrum use, which is regulated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC or Commission) refers to all other spectrum use, including use by state and local governments, businesses, and individuals.

² See Reallocation of the 216-220 MHz, 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, 1429-1432 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, 1670-1675 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz Government Transfer Bands, ET Docket No. 00-221, *Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, 15 FCC Rcd 22657 (2000).

³ See Pub. L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 312 (1993).

⁴ See Pub. L. 105-33, 111 Stat. 251 (1997).

⁵ See Principles for Reallocation of Spectrum to Encourage the Development of Telecommunications Technologies for the New Millennium, FCC 99-354, *Policy Statement*, 14 FCC Rcd 19868 (1999) (*Spectrum Policy Statement*) at ¶ 21. See also, para. 11, *infra*.

⁶ We will issue a Notice of Proposed Rule Making addressing service rules consistent with the allocation decisions being made herein (Service Rule Notice).

- Allocating the 216-220 MHz band to the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services⁷ on a co-primary basis. This action elevates the Low Power Radio Service (LPRS) from secondary to primary status in the 216-217 MHz band and provides existing licensees in the Automated Maritime Telecommunication System (AMTS) with additional flexibility, but does not alter the status of the 218-219 Service, which already operates on a primary basis in this spectrum.
- Allocating the 1390-1392 MHz band to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) and the 1430-1432 MHz band to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. The use of these allocations will be limited to feeder links for NVNG MSS systems (Little LEOs) and is contingent on the adoption of a similar international allocation.
- Additionally allocating the 1390-1392 MHz band to the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services on a co-primary basis, having determined that these services can successfully share spectrum with the Little LEO feeder uplinks. This band will be available on an unpaired basis.
- Shifting the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service (WMTS) allocation from 1429-1432 MHz to 1427-1429.5 MHz and maintaining the secondary status of non-medical telemetry systems in this band. Elevating telemetry to primary status in the 1429.5-1432 MHz band.
- Allocating the 1392-1395 MHz band and the 1432-1435 MHz band to the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services on a co-primary basis. These bands will be available on a paired basis.
- Allocating the 1670-1675 MHz band to the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services on a co-primary basis and the 2385-2390 MHz band to the fixed and mobile services on a co-primary basis. These bands will be available on an unpaired basis.
- Deleting the primary Federal Government allocations in the 216-220 MHz, 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, 1670-1675 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz bands, except as specified in footnotes US229, US352, US361, US362, and US363.⁸

3. The 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz bands are being allocated for exclusive non-Federal Government use, while the 216-220 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, and 1670-1675 MHz bands are being allocated for mixed use.⁹ In a separate proceeding, we effectuated the transfer of the 1429-1432 MHz band from shared use to exclusive non-Federal Government use, allocated it to the land mobile service, limited the use of this allocation to medical telemetry and telecommand operations, and

⁷ The mobile service includes the land mobile, maritime mobile, and aeronautical mobiles services. In contrast, the mobile except aeronautical mobile service includes only the land mobile and maritime mobile services.

⁸ Consistent with our previous WMTS decision, we are allocating the 1427-1429.5 MHz band to the WMTS for Federal Government use.

⁹ In the United States, radio spectrum may be allocated for exclusive Federal Government use, exclusive non-Federal Government use, or shared use. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.105(b). Mixed use is a type of shared use whereby Federal Government use is limited by geographic area, by time, or by other means so as to guarantee that the potential use by Federal Government stations is substantially less than the potential use to be made by non-Federal Government stations. *See* OBRA-93 at § 113(b)(2)(B). *See also* 47 U.S.C. § 923(b)(2)(B).

established WMTS.¹⁰ In this proceeding, we are modifying the allocation of the 1429-1432 MHz band. Thus, a total of 27 megahertz of Government-transfer spectrum is considered in this proceeding.

4. All primary Federal Government allocations are being deleted from the transfer bands, except in the mixed-use bands, where a limited number of stations will be grandfathered indefinitely.¹¹ Federal agencies will not add new primary stations in any of the transfer bands. In the bands 1432-1435 MHz and 2385-2390 MHz, non-grandfathered Federal Governments stations will retain their primary status until relocated in accordance with the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1999 (NDAA-99).¹²

5. In this proceeding, we deny two pending petitions for reconsideration of the WMTS allocation.¹³ These petitions seek reconsideration of our decision to allocate the 1429-1432 MHz band for WMTS rather than for non-voice, non-geostationary mobile-satellite service (NVNG MSS; generally known as Little LEOs¹⁴) feeder downlinks.¹⁵ In this connection, we note that satellite entities have been trying for several years to obtain a worldwide allocation for Little LEO feeder links in the 1429-1432 MHz band.¹⁶ We are however, providing Little LEOs with access to four megahertz of spectrum (two megahertz of uplink and two megahertz of downlink) contingent on the United States obtaining an international allocation. While this action does not grant the Little LEOs what they requested in their petitions, we believe that it provides an opportunity for them to expand capacity, which is the stated intent of their proposal.

6. Because the 216-220 MHz band is considered for reallocation in this proceeding, we are addressing an issue that remains pending from the *Notice of Proposed Rule Making* in WT Docket No.

¹⁰ See Amendment of Parts 2 and 95 of the Commission's Rules to Create a Wireless Medical Telemetry Service, ET Docket 99-255, PR Docket 92-235, *Report and Order*, FCC 00-211, 15 FCC Rcd 11,206 (2000). WMTS is a low power service in which equipment is used in hospitals and health care facilities to transmit patient measurement data, such as pulse and respiration rates to a nearby receiver, permitting greater patient mobility and increased comfort. The bands 608-614 MHz and 1395-1400 MHz are also available for WMTS use. In that proceeding, we decided to permit Federal agencies, such as the Department of Veterans Affairs, to have access to the WMTS bands, including the exclusive non-Federal Government bands 1395-1400 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz.

¹¹ In the exclusive non-Federal Government bands (1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz), we temporarily grandfather a limited number of sites.

¹² See Pub. L.105-261, 112 Stat. 1920, § 1064(c)(3) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 923(c)(3)(B)). While the band 216-220 MHz is covered by NDAA-99, all primary Federal Government stations in this band are being grandfathered.

¹³ See para. 59, *infra*.

¹⁴ Little LEO satellite systems are generally small, low-Earth orbit (LEO) satellites that provide data messaging services on frequencies below 1 GHz. See 47 C.F.R. § 25.142.

¹⁵ A feeder link is a radio link from a fixed Earth station to a satellite (uplink) or from a satellite to a fixed Earth station (downlink). These links are used for data backhaul, satellite control functions, and to connect satellite systems to other networks, such as the public switched telephone network (PSTN). See 47 C.F.R. § 2.1.

¹⁶ Since the 1995 World Radiocommunication Conference, the United States has performed studies on sharing between space and terrestrial services and feeder links near 1.4 GHz for Non-Geostationary Orbiting Mobile Satellite Service (Little LEO) systems with service links below 1 GHz. See *WRC 97 Final Acts*, Resolution 127, note (d).

97-153 and terminating that proceeding.¹⁷ That proceeding addressed several issues regarding the Private Land Mobile Radio Service (PLMRS) rules, including the possibility of limiting telemetry operations in the 216-220 MHz band to only the 217-220 MHz band.¹⁸ Limiting telemetry operations in this way was explored as a means of protecting operations of LPRS, which operates in the 216-217 MHz band.¹⁹

7. In a separate, but related proceeding we plan to adopt rules and procedures to implement certain provisions of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (NDAA-99) which requires non-Governmental entities to reimburse Governmental entities for the marginal relocation costs associated with moving their operations to other spectrum bands.²⁰ At that time, we also plan to issue a Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making seeking additional comment to supplement the record for that proceeding. While proposals for implementation of NDAA-99 were made in the *Notice* for this proceeding, we believe that the broad issues and general procedures that will be part of our competitive bidding procedures merit consideration in a separate proceeding. In addition, our implementation of NDAA-99 is heavily dependent on procedures being promulgated by National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), which have not yet been released. Of the seven frequency bands subject to this proceeding, the 216-220 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz bands are subject to the provisions of NDAA-99.

III. BACKGROUND

8. In OBRA-93, the Congress directed the Secretary of Commerce to identify at least 200 megahertz of Federal Government primary spectrum below 5 GHz for transfer to non-Federal Government services.²¹ To guide this process, the Congress stated that the identified spectrum not be required for the present or identifiable future needs of the Federal Government.²² Further, the Commission was directed to allocate 50 megahertz of such spectrum within 18 months of the issuance of a report by the Secretary of Commerce and to allocate most of the remainder over a 10-year period while reserving a portion for allocation after that period.²³ As a result of this requirement, the NTIA identified 235 megahertz of Federal Government spectrum for transfer to non-Federal Government use, including the 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1432 MHz, and 1670-1675 MHz bands.²⁴ OBRA-93 also gave the Commission the authority to

¹⁷ See Amendments to Part 90 of the Commission's Rules Concerning Private Land Mobile Radio Services, WT Docket No. 97-153, *Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, 12 FCC Rcd 13468 (1997) (*Part 90 Notice*). The Commission previously addressed other aspects of the *Part 90 Notice* in a 1999 Report and Order. Amendments to Part 90 of the Commission's Rules Concerning Private Land Mobile Radio Services, WT Docket No. 97-153, *Report and Order*, 14 FCC Rcd 3023 (1999).

¹⁸ See 47 C.F.R. Part 90. See also, 47 C.F.R. § 90.259.

¹⁹ See paras. 16 and 23-25, *supra*, for a description of the LPRS.

²⁰ See Pub. L. 105-261, 112 Stat. 1920, § 1064(c)(3) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 923(c)(3)(B)).

²¹ See OBRA-93, § 6001(a) (47 U.S.C. § 923(a)-(b)).

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.* (47 U.S.C. § 925(b)).

²⁴ See *Spectrum Reallocation Final Report*, Response to Title VI – Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, NTIA Special Publication 95-32, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, (rel. Feb. 1995) (*First Spectrum Reallocation Report*).

resolve cases of mutually exclusive license applications by assigning licenses through competitive bidding in certain radio services.²⁵

9. In BBA-97, the Congress directed the Secretary of Commerce to identify an additional 20 megahertz of spectrum below 3 GHz for transfer from Federal Government to non-Federal Government use to be assigned in compliance with Section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (Communications Act).²⁶ In compliance with the requirements of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce issued a report in February, 1998, which identified six frequency bands for reallocation, including the 216-220 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz bands.²⁷ BBA-97 also expanded the Commission's auction authority by amending Section 309(j) of the Communications Act to provide that all mutually exclusive applications for initial licenses or construction permits *shall* be auctioned, except for licensing for public safety radio services and certain other types of broadcast licenses not applicable here.²⁸ Finally, BBA-97 authorized Federal Government entities to accept cash or in-kind payment to compensate for the marginal relocation costs associated with vacating spectrum transferred from Federal Government to non-Federal Government use, establishing a relocation regime similar to the Commission's relocation policy for Emerging Technology Services, such as the Personal Communications Services (PCS).²⁹ We also note that NTIA's Report on Identification of Alternate Bands identifies portions of 1.4 GHz band and the 1670-1675 MHz band as candidates for substitution under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.³⁰

10. NDAA-99 requires that “[a]ny person on whose behalf a Federal entity incurs costs... shall compensate the Federal entity in advance for such costs. Such compensation may take the form of a cash payment or in-kind compensation.”³¹ Both the Commission and NTIA have interpreted this language as making mandatory the previously voluntary Federal Government reimbursement for relocation authorized in BBA-97. NDAA-99 applies only to the bands transferred to non-Federal Government use under BBA-97, to the 1710-1755 MHz band, and to future actions where commercial users of spectrum are

²⁵ See OBRA-93 at § 6002(a) (47 U.S.C. § 309(j)).

²⁶ See BBA-97, § 3002(e) (47 U.S.C. § 923(b)(3)). See also 47 U.S.C. § 309(j).

²⁷ See *Spectrum Reallocation Report*, Response to Title III of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, NTIA Special Publication 98-36, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce, (rel. Feb. 1998) (*Second Spectrum Reallocation Report*). NTIA also identified the 139-140.5 MHz, 141.5-143 MHz, and 1385-1390 MHz bands. Congress, however, later withdrew these bands, due to continuing Government operational needs.

²⁸ See BBA-97 at § 3002(a) (47 U.S.C. § 309(j)(2)).

²⁹ *Id* at, § 3002(d) (47 U.S.C. § 923(g)). See also, *Redevelopment of Spectrum to Encourage the Establishment of Services Using New and Innovative Technologies*, ET Docket No. 92-9, *First Report and Order and Third Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, 7 FCC Rcd 6886 (1992); *Second Report and Order*, 8 FCC Rcd 6495 (1993); *Third Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order*, 8 FCC Rcd 6589 (1993); *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd 1943 (1994); *Second Memorandum Opinion and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd 7797 (1994), *aff'd*, *Association of Public Safety Communications Officials-International, Inc. v. FCC*, 76 F.3d 395 (D.C. Cir. 1996). See also *Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish New Personal Communications Services*, GEN Docket No. 90-314, *Memorandum Opinion and Order*, 9 FCC Rcd 5947 (1994).

³⁰ See *Identification of Alternate Bands In Response to Title III of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997*, NTIA Special Publication 98-39 (Nov. 1998).

³¹ See NDAA at § 1064(c)(3).

seeking relocation in spectrum or modification in existing spectrum of a Federal Government station, but not to the bands transferred to non-Federal Government use under OBRA-93.³² Accordingly, the mandatory reimbursement rules apply to the 216-220 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz bands addressed in this proceeding.³³

11. On November 22, 1999, the Commission released a *Spectrum Policy Statement*, which set forth guiding principles for reallocation of spectrum to encourage the development of telecommunications technology for the new millennium. In the *Spectrum Policy Statement*, the Commission provided a blueprint for the reallocation of approximately 200 megahertz of spectrum including the 27 megahertz addressed in this proceeding, and identified several spectrum management goals, including: (1) maximizing the value of the spectrum, both in terms of utility to the public and value at auction; (2) accommodating incumbent uses in the spectrum which provide valuable service to the public; and (3) fostering competition both within and between services, which will encourage the most economically and technically efficient use of the spectrum.³⁴

12. In response to the statutes, spectrum reallocation reports, and *Spectrum Policy Statement*, we received five petitions for rule making, requesting allocation of one or more of the bands addressed in this proceeding. Regionet Wireless License, LLC (Regionet), requested that we reallocate the 218-219 MHz band to the Paging and Radiotelephone Service and pair the 218-219 MHz band with the 216-217 MHz band to allow two-way paging and response.³⁵ The Land Mobile Communications Council (LMCC) requested allocation of the 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1435 MHz, and 1670-1675 MHz bands, among others, to the PLMRS for use by industrial and public safety licensees.³⁶ MicroTrax, Inc. (MicroTrax) requested an allocation of 5 megahertz from the 1390-1400 MHz, 1427-1432 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, 1670-1675 MHz, or 2385-2390 MHz bands for a new Personal Location and Monitoring Service (PLMS).³⁷ Itron, Inc. (Itron) requested an upgrade of the fixed and mobile secondary allocations (the use of which are limited to telemetry and telecommand applications) in the 1427-1432 MHz band to primary status, in order to enhance the status of utility telemetry.³⁸ Finally, three NVNG MSS licensees request that we allocate the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz bands to Little LEOs.³⁹ These petitions along with the guidelines specified in the *Spectrum Policy Statement* formed the basis for the proposals made in the *Notice*.

13. In response to our *Notice*, we received 418 comments and 15 reply comments. A list of

³² NDAA-99 provides that the mandatory reimbursement rules apply to the 1710-1755 MHz band, which was transferred to non-Government use under OBRA-93, but to no other bands transferred under OBRA-93.

³³ See NTIA Notice of Proposed Rule Making for Frequency Band or Geographic Relocation of Federal Dependent-Systems, Docket No. 001206341-01, 66 Fed. Reg. 4771 (Jan. 18, 2001).

³⁴ See *Spectrum Policy Statement* at para. 21.

³⁵ See Regionet Petition for Rule Making, RM-9692 (filed Apr. 22, 1998).

³⁶ See LMCC Petition for Rule Making, RM-9267 (filed Jun. 10, 1999)

³⁷ See MicroTrax Petition for Rule Making, RM-9797 (filed Nov. 11, 1999)

³⁸ See Itron Petition for Rule Making, RM-9854 (filed Feb. 29, 2000).

³⁹ See Final Analysis Communications Services, Inc.; Leo One Worldwide, Inc.; Orbital Communications Corporation (collectively Little LEO licensees) Petition for Rule Making, PRM00IB (filed Aug. 16, 2000).

commenters is included as Appendix A.

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Frequency Bands

1. 216-220 MHz Band

14. In ITU Region 2,⁴⁰ the 216-220 MHz band is allocated to the fixed and maritime mobile services on a co-primary basis and to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis.⁴¹ Domestically, the 216-220 MHz band is allocated to the maritime mobile service on a primary basis for both Federal and non-Federal Government use. While there is no Federal Government use of this maritime mobile allocation, we have licensed the AMTS service in the 217-218 MHz (coast station transmit) and 219-220 MHz (ship station transmit) sub-bands for use along the coastlines and inland waterways of the United States, especially the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico.⁴² Federal Government use of the 216-220 MHz band includes the U.S. Navy's Space Surveillance (SPASUR) bi-static radar system in the 216.88-217.08 MHz sub-band.⁴³ The SPASUR system consists of high-powered radars at three transmit sites and six receive sites.⁴⁴ As a condition of the band's transfer, the SPASUR system will be protected indefinitely.

15. In addition, the 216-220 MHz band is allocated to the radiolocation service on a secondary basis for Federal Government use. The U.S. Coast Guard operates approximately 30 airsearch radars in the 216-225 MHz band, with the operating frequency at 220 MHz, in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.⁴⁵ The 216-220 MHz band is also allocated to the fixed, aeronautical mobile, and land mobile services on a secondary basis for Federal and non-Federal Government use, limited to telemetering and telecommand operations, such as gas pipeline data collection and remote monitoring of vehicle performance testing.⁴⁶ These secondary allocations are also used for wildlife and ocean buoy tracking, including airborne wildlife

⁴⁰ The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) divides the world into three regions for the purposes of the International Table of Frequency Allocations, North and South America fall within Region 2. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.104(b).

⁴¹ In Region 2, no new stations in the Radiolocation service may be authorized in the 216-225 MHz band. However, stations authorized prior to January 1, 1990 may continue to operate on a secondary basis. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote S5.241.

⁴² AMTS is an integrated and interconnected maritime communications system, which can provide radiotelephony, facsimile and teleprinter services. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 80.385.

⁴³ Footnote US229 states that "assignments to stations in the fixed and mobile services may be made on the condition that no harmful interference is caused to the Navy SPASUR system currently operating in the southern United States in the frequency band 216.88-217.08 MHz." *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote US229.

⁴⁴ *See* Appendix C, revised footnote US229, for coordinates of these sites. We observe that all of the SPASUR radars transmit on 216.98 MHz, with the Lake Kickapoo radar authorized an effective radiated power (ERP) of 766.8 kW and the Gila River and Jordan Lake radars authorized an ERP of 38.4 kW.

⁴⁵ We observe that this radiolocation mobile station assignment is authorized an ERP of 750 kW.

⁴⁶ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote US274.

telemetry in the 216.0-216.1 MHz sub-band.⁴⁷

16. Additionally, portions of the 216-220 MHz band are allocated to the following non-Federal Government services. The 216-217 MHz sub-band is available to the LPRS on a secondary basis and its permitted uses include auditory assistance devices, health care aids, law enforcement tracking systems, and point-to-point AMTS control stations.⁴⁸ The 218-219 MHz sub-band is allocated on a primary basis to the 218-219 MHz Service (formerly the Interactive Video and Data Services (IVDS)).⁴⁹ The 219-220 MHz sub-band is allocated to the amateur service on a secondary basis.⁵⁰

17. In the *Notice*, we proposed to allocate the 216-220 MHz band to the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services on a co-primary basis. Along with this general allocation, we proposed to require that any mobile service licensees that may be licensed in the band use the 216-218 MHz portion of the band for base station transmit and the 218-220 MHz portion of the band for mobile station transmit in order to minimize the potential of causing harmful interference to the reception of TV channel 13, which operates in the adjacent 210-216 MHz band. In addition, we asked for comment on whether we should elevate the status of telemetry or LPRS in this band to primary.⁵¹ We expressed concern in the *Notice* about the continued viability of the incumbent, non-Federal Government services, particularly LPRS, in the 216-220 MHz band, which, while not authorized on a primary basis, serve important public needs.⁵² Finally, we proposed to remove the wildlife and ocean tracking allocation from this band.⁵³

18. In the *Notice*, we pointed out that NTIA recommended the transfer of the 216-220 MHz band from shared Government and non-Government use to mixed use⁵⁴ pursuant to BBA-97, and therefore licenses in the band must be awarded in accordance with Section 309(j) of the Communications Act in time for assignment of licenses by September 30, 2002.⁵⁵ The band will become available for non-Federal

⁴⁷ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote US210, and § 90.248.

⁴⁸ See 47 C.F.R. §§ 95.1009, 95.1011(c).

⁴⁹ The allocation is codified at 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote US317. See Amendment of Parts 0, 1, 2 and 95 of the Commission's Rules to Provide Interactive Video and Data Services, GEN Docket No. 91-2, *Report and Order*, 7 FCC Rcd 1630 (1992). The redesignation of the service to the 218-219 MHz Service was intended to reflect the regulatory flexibility that the Commission afforded this band. The Commission stated that the IVDS service designation no longer reflected the breadth of evolving services in the band. See Amendment of Part 95 of the Commission's Rules to Provide Regulatory Flexibility in the 218-219 MHz Service, WT Docket No. 98-169, *Order, Memorandum Opinion and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking*, 13 FCC Rcd 19064 (1998).

⁵⁰ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote NG152. Use of this band by the amateur service is limited to stations participating, as forwarding stations, in fixed point-to-point digital message forwarding systems, including intercity packet backbone networks.

⁵¹ See *Notice* at para. 16.

⁵² *Id.* at para. 12.

⁵³ NTIA indicates that "...many of these wildlife telemetry functions can be satisfied in the bands between 32-42 MHz, the 40.60-40.70 MHz band or on the interstitial channels in the 162-174 MHz band..." See *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report* at § 3, p.3-17.

⁵⁴ See *First Spectrum Reallocation Report*.

⁵⁵ See BBA-97 at § 3002(e)(4)(B).

Government use in January 2002.⁵⁶ As we stated in the *Spectrum Policy Statement*, the 216-220 MHz band is already used extensively for non-Federal Government services, which will limit the opportunities for new licensing in the band.⁵⁷ Any new service allocated on a primary basis in this spectrum will be required to protect existing primary licensees, including AMTS licensees and licensees in the 218-219 MHz Service. In addition, any new operations in the 216-220 MHz band are likely to be constrained by the need to protect TV channel 13, which occupies the adjacent 210-216 MHz band. This protection was one of the factors we considered in previously limiting use of the 216-217 MHz band to low power applications, such as LPRS and telemetry on a secondary basis.

19. We received a variety of comments regarding use of the 216-220 MHz band. Upon consideration of the comments received and as discussed below, we are adopting our proposal to allocate the 216-220 MHz band to the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services on a co-primary basis. In addition, we are adopting rules to upgrade the status of the LPRS from secondary to primary on 216-217 MHz band. In making this allocation, we are retaining the secondary amateur service allocation at 219-220 MHz, the wildlife and ocean tracking allocation, as well as the secondary Government allocation. The rules adopted herein will continue to require licensees in this band to protect the Navy's SPASUR system.

20. As an initial matter, we observe that maintaining the secondary allocation in the 216-220 MHz band for wildlife and ocean tracking and for Government operations is a departure from our proposal.⁵⁸ However, we believe it is in the public interest to provide for the continuation of these services in this band. As described above, these services support scientific research as well as monitoring of critical infrastructure.⁵⁹ In making this decision it is important to note that the majority of these operations tend to be in rural and unpopulated areas, far from where most licensees operate. Because it is unlikely for these existing secondary services to operate in proximity to new services, this action will allow the continuation of important operations with no impact on the ability of new licensees to use this band.

21. With respect to the 217-220 MHz band, we observe that the allocation changes we are adopting herein will not provide any significant change to current use of the spectrum. We are eliminating the Federal Government's unused primary maritime mobile allocation and are proceeding with the service plans currently underway. The 217-218 MHz and 219-220 MHz segments are currently used by AMTS stations and the Commission has proposed rules to assign the remaining AMTS licenses by competitive bidding.⁶⁰ The 218-219 MHz band is currently allocated to the 218-219 MHz Service, formerly known as IVDS.⁶¹ The Commission established that service in 1992, and by 1995 had issued 612 licenses in 306

⁵⁶ See *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-2.

⁵⁷ See *Spectrum Policy Statement* at para. 27

⁵⁸ We note that no comments were received regarding the removal of the wildlife and ocean tracking allocation.

⁵⁹ See para. 15, *supra*.

⁶⁰ While these stations were originally intended to provide communications services for vessels along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the Commission adopted flexible spectrum policies for this band in 1997 which allow AMTS stations to also serve vehicles on land. See Amendment of the Commission's Rules Concerning Maritime Communications, PR Docket No. 92-257, *Second Report and Order and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, 12 FCC Rcd 16949 (1997) and *Fourth Report and Order and Third Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, FCC 00-370, 15 FCC Rcd 22585 (2000).

⁶¹ The original service envisioned for IVDS – interactive television applications – proved to be commercially unsuccessful, and licensees found that they were hampered by service rules narrowly tailored to such a service. (continued....)

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs).⁶² We plan to award licenses for the remaining service areas in the 218-219 MHz Service in an upcoming auction.

22. With regard to the 216-217 MHz band, the LPRS auditory assistance and law enforcement applications are currently operating without encumbrance from a primary service due to technical limitations from adjacent band restrictions. The LPRS is ideally suited for this band given the technical limitations and propagation characteristics of the spectrum. Because LPRS devices operate with low power, they are susceptible to harmful interference from high-powered systems and thus not able to share well with many types of radios.⁶³ If forced to relocate, it is highly unlikely that these consumer devices could be cost effectively retuned and instead would have to be replaced. Because the LPRS is licensed by rule, all spectrum in the 216-217 MHz band is shared among all users.⁶⁴ Thus, it is not possible to have mutually exclusive applications under the current service rules.⁶⁵

23. We note that the elevation of the LPRS to primary status is overwhelmingly supported by the comments.⁶⁶ Since its inception, this service has proved to be invaluable by allowing persons with hearing disabilities to attend and participate in mainstream activities at schools, theaters, places of worship, and sporting events. Phonic Ear states the properties of this band "... have resulted in new products that are cosmetically superior and more acceptable to the hard-of-hearing community, especially young people,

(Continued from previous page) _____

Through a series of actions, the Commission waived or suspended certain buildout, auction payment, and technical rules. In 1999, the Commission substantially revised the service rules in order to allow licensees the flexibility to provide a variety of fixed and mobile services in response to market demand. The Commission also extended the license term to ten years from license grant. The 1999 *Order* also established a restructuring plan for certain licensees who were participating in the Commission's installment payment program. Currently, those licensees who elected to reamortize their debt and resume their installment payments – as well as those who have paid in full or who obtained their licenses via lottery – may offer service under the revised 218-219 MHz Service rules. See Amendment Of Part 95 Of The Commission's Rules To Provide Regulatory Flexibility In The 218-219 MHz Service, WT Docket No. 98-169, *Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order*, 15 FCC Rcd 1497 (2000)

⁶² Eighteen licenses were issued by random selection (lottery) in 1993. In 1994, the Commission awarded the remaining licenses by auction. These licenses were issued in 1995. A 1997 auction was planned for Rural Service Area markets, but this auction was later postponed on January 29, 1997, in order to give the Commission an opportunity to consider a petition for rulemaking and numerous informal requests of potential bidders and license holders seeking to obtain additional flexibility for the service. See Amendment of Part 95 of the Commission's Rules to Provide Regulatory Flexibility in the 218-219 MHz Service, *Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order*, WT Docket No. 98-169, RM-8951, 15 FCC Rcd 1497, 1501-02 ¶¶ 7-8 (1999) (*218-219 MHz Order*).

⁶³ LPRS may transmit voice, data, or tracking signals as authorizing under Part 95 of the Commissions rules. Two-way voice communications are prohibited. The maximum allowable ERP for a station in the LPRS is 100 mw and the maximum channel bandwidth is 25 kHz. AMTS stations must employ directional antennas.

⁶⁴ Licensed by rule means that all authorized users can access the entire available spectrum band without individual station licenses. See 47 U.S.C. § 307(e). Thus, no individual location records are maintained and no mutual exclusivity exists.

⁶⁵ Under the provisions of Section 309(j), only mutually exclusive applications are eligible to be granted through competitive bidding.

⁶⁶ Over 400 comments and letters were received by the Commission urging protection of the LPRS. See, e.g., American Society for Deaf Children Comments and Hearing Industries Association Comments.

than earlier generation products.”⁶⁷ Further, the Hearing Industries Association (HIA) cites a survey showing that approximately one million hearing-impaired persons currently use auditory assistance devices.⁶⁸ This number is expected to grow as the American population continues to age. Self Help for Hard of Hearing People (SHHH) refers to projections showing that by 2030 over 21 million Americans over the age 65 will have some hearing loss.⁶⁹ In addition, we note that the LPRS may also be used for health care related communications for the ill. Clearly, the public interest is served by protecting these devices so that persons with disabilities or suffering illness can continue to participate and contribute to all aspects of our society.

24. Providing a primary allocation for the LPRS in the 216-217 MHz band is also consistent with statutory requirements for providing access to facilities and services by persons with disabilities. Most notably, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requires businesses to make their public facilities and services accessible to persons with disabilities.⁷⁰ In fact, many businesses, such as theaters, stadiums, and other public gathering places, have complied with the ADA by installing auditory assistance devices in their facilities.⁷¹ In addition, many states have used assistive listening devices to comply with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, which requires that State Government agencies provide children with disabilities with a free and appropriate public education.⁷² Further, the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1994 promote the development and use of affordable telecommunications devices by persons with disabilities in places such as educational settings, public gathering places, and health care facilities.⁷³ In this connection, we note that many of the comments we received were from parents of children with hearing disabilities extolling the virtues of assistive listening devices. Most of these comments related instances of children showing marked improvements in school after a hearing disability was diagnosed and the child and classroom teacher began using an assistive listening device.⁷⁴

25. LPRS is also used extensively by law enforcement agencies for law enforcement tracking systems (LETS).⁷⁵ These systems, which operate on two channels in the 216-217 MHz band, protect high-risk businesses, such as banks and jewelers, by assisting in the recovery of stolen money and property.⁷⁶ Currently, such systems are used by local police departments and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 135 cities in the United States and have been instrumental in reducing crime rates.

⁶⁷ See Phonic Ear Comments at 2.

⁶⁸ See HIA Comments at n. 4.

⁶⁹ See SHHH Comments at 2.

⁷⁰ See Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-336, 104 Stat. 327 (1990).

⁷¹ For example, in New York, Madison Square Garden and Carnegie Hall make assistive listening devices available to persons with hearing disabilities. See The League for the Hard of Hearing web page at <http://www.lhh.org/abc/cultural/index.htm>.

⁷² See Pub. L. No. 102-119, 105 Stat. 587 (1991).

⁷³ See Pub. L. No. 103-218, 108 Stat. 50 (1994).

⁷⁴ See, e.g., Janie Samuel Comments, June McBride Comments, and James C. Dillon Comments.

⁷⁵ See 47 C.F.R. § 95.1009(c).

⁷⁶ See Electronic Tracking Systems Comments at 3.

Allowing this service to continue to operate and providing protection by raising its status to primary along with the other LPRS Services will ensure that the valuable services provided by these systems remain accessible to the public. Based on the above discussion, we are amending the Table of Frequency Allocations in Section 2.106 and the LPRS rules in Part 95 to provide LPRS stations with primary status. In doing so, we are not making any other amendments to the LPRS service rules already in place. LPRS stations must continue to operate within the parameters of the current rules and protect the reception of television channel 13 and the Navy's SPASUR system.

26. As a practical matter, we believe that it will likely be difficult for secondary telemetry licenses to coordinate with LPRS, which is licensed by rule, and authorized to operate ubiquitously without prior notice. LPRS operations are primarily in and near urban areas. We are sympathetic with the Hearing Industry Association comments that LPRS devices could be protected from interference by prohibiting non-LPRS operations in major cities.⁷⁷ While it would not be equitable to force incumbent operations to relocate, we believe that we should no longer accept new applications in order to protect LPRS devices. Accordingly, new assignments will no longer be permitted for Government and non-Government operations in the 216-217 MHz band after January 1, 2002.

27. As described above, we are proceeding with our current plans to license the remainder of the 217-220 MHz band by competitive bidding.⁷⁸ Thus, we affirm our tentative conclusion in the *Notice* that it would be inappropriate to allow new co-primary services in this band.⁷⁹ In doing so, we note that because this band is already licensed in many areas, the transfer of the Federal Government spectrum will not free up significant additional capacity. By this action, we are rejecting the requests of numerous parties to this proceeding that asked for various rule amendments to the 216-220 MHz band. We observe that many of the specific requests for this band can be accommodated under the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) allocations we are adopting and the rules currently in place in the 217-220 MHz portion of the band or other spectrum regulated by the Commission. We address each commenter's request below.

28. In 1998, Regionet submitted a Petition for Rule Making, proposing that the 216-217 MHz band be paired with the 218-219 MHz band for use as a response channel and a paging channel, respectively, for a two-way paging system.⁸⁰ In that Petition, Regionet argued that a substantial market exists for two-way paging and that an additional allocation will serve this demand.⁸¹ While we do not dispute Regionet's position that a market may exist for two-way paging, we do not believe that an additional allocation is necessary for this purpose. First, if Regionet wishes to operate paging systems in

⁷⁷ See Hearing Industry Association comments filed March 8, 2001 at 10.

⁷⁸ See, e.g., Amendment Of Part 95 Of The Commission's Rules To Provide Regulatory Flexibility In The 218-219 MHz Service, WT Docket No. 98-169, *Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order*, 15 FCC Rcd 1497 (2000) and Amendment Of The Commission's Rules Concerning Maritime Communications, WT Docket No. 92-257, *Fourth Report and Order and Third Further Notice of Proposed Rule Making*, 15 FCC Rcd 22585 (2000).

⁷⁹ See *Notice* at para. 15.

⁸⁰ See Regionet Petition for Rule Making, RM-9692 (filed Apr. 22, 1998). In a two-way paging system, the subscriber unit contains a low-power transmitter capable of allowing the user to send a response from a standard menu of data messages.

⁸¹ *Id.* at 3-4.

the 216-220 MHz band, it may do so under the flexible use policies of the 218-219 MHz Service spectrum. Second, we point out that Auction #40, Lower and Upper Paging Bands, will be held beginning on October 30, 2001.⁸² This auction will include 3,150 152-159 MHz band and 4,550 454-460 MHz band licenses suitable for two-way paging. Thus, we conclude, that ample spectrum and opportunity currently exists for Regionet and other entities that may be interested in providing two-way Paging Service to the public.

29. In its comments, Mobex Communications, Inc. (Mobex), an operator of AMTS stations, asks that we expand the spectrum available for AMTS stations to the entire 216-220 MHz band.⁸³ Mobex argues that the current rules in Section 80.385(a)(2) state the Commission's intention to revisit its decision that suspended the availability of the 216-217 MHz and 218-219 MHz bands from AMTS.⁸⁴ Mobex further states that the additional two megahertz is necessary in order to attract capital and manufacturers to the band.⁸⁵ Under its plan, Mobex would combine this additional spectrum with the two megahertz allocated to AMTS, which will be available in the upcoming AMTS auction. Mobex fails to demonstrate that the two megahertz they currently have access to is nearing capacity. Thus, we believe that allocating additional spectrum for AMTS at this time is unwarranted. Further, the plan put forward by Mobex would prohibit new LPRS use of the 216-217 MHz band.⁸⁶ As demonstrated above, such an action would be contrary to the public interest, as it would disenfranchise large segments of the disabled community.

30. Several commenters request that we set aside spectrum in the 216-217 MHz band for real-time kinematic (RTK) global positioning system (GPS) use.⁸⁷ In addition APCO requests spectrum for such use anywhere within the 216-220 MHz band.⁸⁸ Both public safety and non-public safety entities currently conduct such operations⁸⁹ on a secondary non-interference basis in the 450-470 MHz band under

⁸² This auction was originally scheduled to begin June 26, 2001, but was postponed due to the need to conduct additional testing of web-based software. *See Auction Of Licenses For Lower And Upper Paging Bands Postponed Until October 30, 2001, Public Notice*, DA 01-1307 (rel. May 25, 2001). *See also*, *Auction Of Licenses For The Lower And Upper Paging Bands Scheduled For June 26, 2001, Public Notice*, DA 01-593 (rel. Mar. 7, 2001).

⁸³ *See* Mobex Comments at 4. As detailed above, AMTS currently uses the 217-218 MHz band for ship transmit paired with the 219-220 MHz band for shore transmit.

⁸⁴ *Id.* *See also* 47 C.F.R. § 80.385(a)(2).

⁸⁵ *Id.* at 5.

⁸⁶ *Id.* at 7.

⁸⁷ *See, e.g.*, Trimble Comments, Pacific Crest Comments, and APCO Comments. RTK GPS is a surveying technique in which measurements are taken at a fixed reference point and then transmitted over a data link to a GPS station that uses those measurements along with its own measurements to compute its position. This technique is also known as differential GPS. Using RTK GPS equipment, position accuracy of one to two centimeters can be achieved. *See* Trimble Comments at 2-3.

⁸⁸ *See* APCO Comments at 2.

⁸⁹ Examples of public safety operations include data collection to assess damage after a natural disaster, development for routing systems for vehicles, and precise mapping of hazardous waste sites. Non-public safety uses include guidance and control of construction equipment and the positioning of mining equipment. *See* Trimble Comments at 3-4.

Part 90 of the Commission's rules.⁹⁰ The parties seeking an allocation for RTK GPS use argue that because such use is increasing and because operations under Part 90 are secondary, it is increasingly difficult to find suitable spectrum on which to operate.⁹¹ They further argue that because Part 90 segregates public safety users and non-public safety users into distinct frequency pools, *i.e.*, Public Safety and Industrial/Business,⁹² neither type of user can take advantage of systems operated by the other.⁹³ In its comments, Trimble asks that RTK GPS be provided 300 kilohertz of spectrum and that RTK GPS users be allowed to transmit using power levels equivalent to that of Part 90 licensees operating in the 150-174 MHz band.⁹⁴ It contends that operating in the 216-217 MHz band would not harm LPRS users because RTK GPS employs carrier sense multiple access (CSMA)⁹⁵ techniques to avoid transmitting on an occupied channel.⁹⁶

31. We are mindful of the difficulties that RTK GPS operators have had in using Part 90 frequencies. However, we do not believe that it would be appropriate to allow RTK GPS operations in the 216-217 MHz band. First, because such operations are data intensive and tend to operate at all hours, we believe that notwithstanding the use of CSMA, such operations would preclude the use of co-channel LPRS equipment in the same area. Additionally, because RTK GPS stations operating under the power levels requested by Trimble could communicate with stations up to 40 kilometers (25 miles) away or further, we do not believe that they could sense the low power (100 milliwatt) transmissions of LPRS stations. Thus, the effectiveness of using CSMA would be negated. Further, such power levels could interfere with the reception of TV channel 13 service on the lower end of the band and with AMTS Service on the upper end. In denying the request to provide spectrum in the 216-220 MHz band for RTK GPS, we point out that entities that wish to operate such systems can do so under the flexible service rules for AMTS and the 218-219 MHz Service, albeit at power levels below those requested. In addition, public safety entities could use some of their spectrum in the 700 MHz band for this use or entities (either users or manufacturers) could obtain spectrum from a band manager for such uses.⁹⁷

32. The Amateur Radio Relay League (ARRL) requests that we expand the current secondary Amateur Service allocation at 219-220 MHz to include the entire 216-220 MHz band.⁹⁸ ARRL submits

⁹⁰ See 47 C.F.R. § 90.261. Fixed operation may only be conducted on a secondary basis to land mobile operations.

⁹¹ See Trimble Comments at 5.

⁹² See 47 C.F.R. §§ 90.20 and 90.35.

⁹³ See Trimble Comments at 5 and APCO Comments at 3. In general, public safety users may only transmit on frequencies designated for the Public Safety Pool and all other users may only transmit on frequencies designated for the Industrial/Business Pool.

⁹⁴ See Trimble Comments at 7-8. Under the rules for Part 90, licensees in the 150-174 MHz band may operate with as much as 500 watts ERP. See 47 C.F.R. § 90.205(d).

⁹⁵ CSMA is a network control scheme in which a node verifies the absence of other traffic before transmitting.

⁹⁶ See Trimble Comments at 6.

⁹⁷ Another possibility for spectrum for RTK GPS operations is the 1390-1392 MHz band, which is being made available for fixed, mobile (except aeronautical mobile), and MSS (uplink) use under this Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order. See para. 50, *infra*.

⁹⁸ See ARRL Comments at 7.

that currently amateurs must coordinate their operations in the 219-220 MHz band with nearby AMTS stations before operating.⁹⁹ Because it is necessary to protect these critical operations, ARRL concedes that amateurs have only been able to make limited use of this band. Notwithstanding ARRL's statements that the amateur service should remain secondary under any expansion of the 216-220 MHz band to which amateurs have access, we do not believe such expansion would be appropriate. As noted above, we have adopted a geographic area licensing scheme in the 217-220 MHz band segments, which should result in increased and more efficient use of these bands. Any increase in use of this spectrum by the Amateur Service within a licensee's service area could be detrimental to successful operations by the geographic area licensee. Additionally, because the existing complex coordination rules would have to be applied to the entire band, and such rules have foreclosed much use of the 219-220 MHz band by amateurs, we do not foresee much, if any, use of an expanded band by the amateur service. We also note, that amateur service licensees can operate message forwarding systems similar to those allowed in the 219-220 MHz band in any band in which they have privileges.¹⁰⁰ Accordingly, we are denying ARRL's request to extend the amateur service use of the band to the entire 216-220 MHz band. We will continue to make the 219-220 MHz band available to amateurs on a secondary basis. If amateur use of this band significantly increases in the future, we may revisit and reevaluate this decision.

33. Manufacturers and users of 216-220 MHz band telemetry equipment request that we elevate their operations from secondary to primary status.¹⁰¹ They state that such action is needed to ensure that these operations continue to be viable for the transmission of "accurate, uncontaminated data."¹⁰² Although we agree with commenters that telemetry operations play an important role in scientific research and testing, we are not inclined to afford primary status to such operations in this band. We continue to believe that secondary status is adequate. We have no indication that their existing secondary status has substantially constrained or impeded operations in this band. We note that many of these types of telemetry operations are temporary in nature and occur in areas with low population densities.¹⁰³ If primary status is necessary, operators can obtain primary status, under the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) allocations we adopt herein, either by acquiring a license at the auction for the 217-218 Service or AMTS, or by negotiating with a licensee in the desired area.

34. With respect to the 216-217 MHz band, we note that the Commission asked for comment in WT Docket No. 97-153 on the need to protect LPRS operations from telemetry operations in that band.¹⁰⁴ Based on the action taken here to elevate the LPRS allocation in the band to primary, no additional action is necessary to protect that service. Because LPRS is primary and telemetry remains secondary, telemetry operators must not cause interference to LPRS and telemetry is not entitled to any protection from LPRS.¹⁰⁵ This regulatory structure should not be problematic for many of the telemetry systems in

⁹⁹ See 47 C.F.R. §§ 80.385(a)(3) and 97.303(e).

¹⁰⁰ See 47 C.F.R. § 97.219.

¹⁰¹ See, e.g., Fairfield Industries Comments at 12 and United Telecom Council and American Public Power Association Joint Comments at 8.

¹⁰² See Fairfield Industries Comments at 3.

¹⁰³ For example, telemetry equipment is often used to acquire and transmit seismic data from lakes, swamps, deserts, and inaccessible terrain.

¹⁰⁴ See *Part 90 Notice*.

¹⁰⁵ See 47 CFR § 2.104 (d).

this band because, as stated above, many of these operations take place in rural areas, while the majority of LPRS operations occur in populated areas.

35. Warren Havens requests that we create an Advanced Technologies 220 MHz Service encompassing the bands between 216-225 MHz¹⁰⁶ and Securicor asks that we allocate the 216-220 MHz band so that it is aligned with the 220-222 MHz band.¹⁰⁷ We note that, except for the portion of these requests that encompasses the 216-217 MHz band, these requests are beyond the scope of this Report and Order and will be addressed in the Companion Service Rule Notice. With respect to the 216-217 MHz band, we decline to make changes as requested by Warren Havens and Securicor for the reasons indicated above.¹⁰⁸

2. The 1.4 GHz Bands

36. The 1.4 GHz spectrum encompasses 13 megahertz of spectrum in four segments at 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, 1429-1432 MHz, and 1432-1435 MHz. In the *Notice*, we did not make specific allocation proposals for these bands, but instead presented several options for consideration.

a. Frequency Bands

37. 1390-1395 MHz Band: The 1390-1395 MHz band is allocated internationally in ITU Region 2 on a primary basis to the radiolocation service,¹⁰⁹ and on a secondary basis to the space research¹¹⁰ (passive) and Earth exploration-satellite¹¹¹ (passive) services.¹¹² Domestically, the 1390-1395 MHz band is a Federal Government exclusive band that is allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis and to the fixed and mobile services on a secondary basis.¹¹³ Federal agencies use this band for long-range air defense radars, military test range telemetry links, tactical radio relays, and radio astronomy.¹¹⁴ In designating this band for transfer to non-Federal Government use, NTIA noted that high powered Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and Department of Defense (DoD) radars would continue to operate in the lower adjacent band which could affect the performance of non-Federal Government receivers in the 1390-1395 MHz band.¹¹⁵ In addition, NTIA stated that radio astronomy operations would continue within

¹⁰⁶ See Warren Havens Comments.

¹⁰⁷ See Securicor Comments.

¹⁰⁸ See paras. 23-25, *supra*.

¹⁰⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106

¹¹⁰ The space research service is a radiocommunication service in which spacecraft or other objects in space are used for scientific or technological research purposes. See 47 C.F.R. § 2.1.

¹¹¹ The Earth exploration-satellite service is a radiocommunication service between earth stations and one or more space stations in which information relating to the characteristics of the Earth and its natural phenomena are obtained by active or passive sensors on Earth satellites.

¹¹² See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106 at footnote S5.339.

¹¹³ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106.

¹¹⁴ See *First Reallocation Report* at Section 5.

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

this band.¹¹⁶ Footnote US311 to the Table of Frequency allocations requires that every practicable effort be made to avoid the assignment of frequencies in the band in the geographic areas where radio astronomy is conducted. As a condition of the reallocation, NTIA states that airborne and satellite downlink operations need to be prohibited to avoid interference to radio astronomy.¹¹⁷ NTIA also stated that 17 military radar sites in the band will require protection until the year 2009. These protection areas, circles with radii of 80 kilometers, are scattered around the continental United States and Alaska, and range from sparsely populated desert areas to major metropolitan areas such as the Washington, D.C.-Baltimore, MD area.¹¹⁸ Finally, we note that the 1390-1395 MHz band was transferred pursuant to OBRA-93 and is not subject to mandatory reimbursement of Federal Government incumbent relocation expenses.

38. 1427-1429 MHz Band: The 1427-1429 MHz band is allocated to the fixed, mobile (except aeronautical mobile), and space operation (Earth-to-space) services on a co-primary basis throughout the world.¹¹⁹ Also, in some countries this band is used to search for intentional emissions of extraterrestrial origin.¹²⁰ Domestically, the 1427-1429 MHz band is allocated on a co-primary basis to Federal Government fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services and to the Federal and non-Federal Government space operation service.¹²¹ The 1427-1429 MHz band is also allocated on a secondary basis to non-Federal Government fixed and mobile services, limited to telemetering and telecommand applications.¹²² The Federal Government uses this band for military tactical radio relay communications and military test range aeronautical telemetry and telecommand.¹²³ NTIA stated that airborne operations or space-to-Earth communications should be avoided in this band to protect sensitive radio astronomy observations in the adjacent 1400-1427 MHz band.¹²⁴ In addition, NTIA stated that military airborne operations at 14 sites will require protection until the year 2004.¹²⁵ These sites, which must be protected within circles with radii ranging from 70-160 kilometers, are scattered around the continental United States and Alaska, and range from sparsely populated desert areas to major metropolitan areas such as the Washington, D.C.-Baltimore, MD area. The non-Federal Government use of this spectrum is for

¹¹⁶ *Id.*

¹¹⁷ *Id.* at 5-3 (“reallocating this band for exclusive non-Federal use would require that... airborne and space-to-Earth transmissions be prohibited to protect radio astronomy”).

¹¹⁸ *Id.* at 4-2 through 4-4 and Table 4-2.

¹¹⁹ The space operation service is a radiocommunication service concerned with the operation of spacecraft. In particular, space tracking, space telemetry, and space telecommand. *See* 47.C.F.R. § 2.1.

¹²⁰ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote S5.341.

¹²¹ We note that the space operation service allocation in this band is currently unused because of the need to protect passive Earth exploration-satellite operations in the lower adjacent 1400-1427 MHz band (according to NTIA staff).

¹²² *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.106.

¹²³ *See First Spectrum Reallocation Report* at Section 5.

¹²⁴ *Id.*

¹²⁵ *See First Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-6 and Table 4-2.

telemetry.¹²⁶ This band was transferred pursuant to OBRA-93 and is not subject to mandatory reimbursement of Federal Government incumbent relocation expenses.

39. 1429-1432 MHz Band: In ITU Region 2, the 1429-1432 MHz band is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a co-primary basis. Also, in some countries this band is used to search for intentional emissions of extraterrestrial origin.¹²⁷ Domestically, the 1429-1432 MHz band is allocated to the Federal and non-Federal Government land mobile service on a primary basis for WMTS¹²⁸ use. The 1429-1432 MHz band is allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis for non-Federal Government use, limited to telemetering and telecommand applications.¹²⁹ Federal Government uses of this band are identical to those described above for the 1427-1429 MHz band. Thus, operations in this band must also protect military airborne operations at the same 14 sites as for the 1427-1429 MHz band. This band was transferred pursuant to OBRA-93 and is not subject to mandatory reimbursement of Federal Government incumbent relocation expenses.

40. 1432-1435 MHz Band: In ITU Region 2, the 1432-1435 MHz band is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a co-primary basis. Also, in some countries this band is used to search for intentional emissions of extraterrestrial origin.¹³⁰ Domestically, the 1432-1435 MHz band is allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis for Federal Government use. The 1432-1435 MHz band is allocated to the fixed and land mobile services on a secondary basis for non-Federal Government use, limited to telemetering and telecommand applications.¹³¹ This band is also used for the passive search for signals of extraterrestrial origin.¹³² This band is used by the military for tactical radio relay communications, military test range aeronautical telemetry and telecommand, and various types of guided weapon systems.¹³³ NTIA stated that military airborne operations and their associated airspace will need to be protected at 23 sites indefinitely. These protection areas, circles with radii ranging from 3 kilometers to 160 kilometers, are scattered around the continental United States and Alaska, and range from sparsely populated desert areas to major metropolitan areas such as the Washington, D.C.-Baltimore, MD area.¹³⁴ This band was transferred to non-Federal Government use pursuant to BBA-97, and therefore licenses must be assigned in accordance with Section 309(j) of the Communications Act. In addition, new licensees must compensate Federal Government entities in advance for marginal costs incurred in relocating their facilities from the band.¹³⁵

¹²⁶ See 47 C.F.R. § 90.259. We note that the majority of telemetry use in this band is by utility companies.

¹²⁷ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote S5.341.

¹²⁸ See note 10, *supra* for a description of the WMTS.

¹²⁹ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106. See also, 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote US350.

¹³⁰ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote S5.341.

¹³¹ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106.

¹³² *Id.*, footnote S5.341.

¹³³ See *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-3.

¹³⁴ See *First Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-3 and Table 3-4.

¹³⁵ See *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-1.

b. Band Plan

41. The band plan options that we proposed in the *Notice* are summarized in Table 1, below.¹³⁶

Table 1: Summary of 1.4 GHz Band Plan Options					
Band	1390-1392 MHz	1392-1395 MHz	1427-1429 MHz	1429-1432 MHz	1432-1435 MHz Assign Pursuant to 309(j) Subject to NDAA-99
Current Allocations	Federal Government: RADIOLOCATION Fixed Mobile		Federal Government: SPACE OPERATION (uplink) FIXED MOBILE (except aeronautical Mobile)	Federal Government: LAND MOBILE (WMTS)	Federal Government: FIXED MOBILE
			non-Federal Gov't: SPACE OPERATION (uplink) Fixed (telemetry) Land mobile (telemetry & Telecommand)	non-Federal Gov't: LAND MOBILE (WMTS) Fixed (non-med. telemetry) Land mobile (non-medical telemetry & telecommand)	non-Federal Gov't: Fixed (telemetry) Land mobile (telemetry & telecommand)
Option 1	FIXED & MOBILE (except aeronautical mobile) for PMRS use and pair with 1427- 1429 MHz (site license)	FIXED & MOBILE (except aeronautical mobile) for PMRS use and pair with 1432-1435 MHz (band manager)	FIXED & MOBILE for PMRS use and pair with 1390-1392 MHz (site license)	Upgrade non-medical telemetry to co-primary status with WMTS	FIXED & MOBILE for PMRS use and pair with 1392-1395 MHz (band manager)
Option 2	FIXED & MOBILE (except aeronautical mobile) for unpaired operations		Upgrade telemetry to primary status		
Option 3	Allocate to FIXED & MOBILE (except aeronautical mobile) for PMRS use and to MSS (feeder uplinks) on a co-primary basis		1427-1430 MHz: Shift WMTS down in frequency and upgrade non-medical telemetry to primary status so that both medical and non-telemetry telemetry operates on a co-primary basis in this band	Allocate 1430-1432 MHz to FIXED & MOBILE for PMRS use and to MSS (feeder downlinks) on a co-primary basis	

42. We received a wide range of comments based on the options presented. In general, land mobile interests, such as LMCC, support Option 1,¹³⁷ utility companies support Option 2,¹³⁸ and satellite interests support Option 3.¹³⁹ Many commenters offered suggestions for modifications to the options presented.

43. LMCC, in its comments, asks that we adopt Option 1, which would establish a Land Mobile Communications Service (LMCS), in accordance with the plan to establish a new 10 MHz LMCS

¹³⁶ In Table 1 of the *Notice*, we observe that MS, which is the abbreviation for the mobile service, was inadvertently used for the 1390-1395 MHz band, whereas in the proposed rules, mobile (except aeronautical mobile) is shown. *See Notice*, Appendix A. In this Report and Order, we allocate on a primary basis the 1390-1395 MHz and the 1432-1435 MHz bands to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) service and the 1427-1429 MHz band to the land mobile service. We maintain the primary land mobile allocation in the 1429-1432 MHz band. *See para. 48, Table 2.*

¹³⁷ *See, e.g., LMCC Comments.*

¹³⁸ *See, e.g., Bay State Gas Company Comments and Keyspan Energy Delivery Comments.*

¹³⁹ *See, e.g., Satellite Industry Association (SIA) Comments.*

as described in the *Spectrum Policy Statement*.¹⁴⁰ LMCC has submitted two Petitions for Rule Making seeking additional spectrum for private land mobile radio (PLMR) entities, claiming that additional allocations would relieve congestion in existing PLMR bands and provide opportunities for spectrum efficient technologies.¹⁴¹ LMCC notes that under Option 1, the 1392-1395 MHz and 1432-1435 MHz bands would be licensed to any interested party and urges that we instead assign licenses in this segment of the 1.4 GHz band to band managers. LMCC argues that band managers would help ensure that spectrum is used by PLMR users who generally do not have the resources to compete with Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) providers in an auction.¹⁴² Finally, a number of commenters representing the private radio community support LMCC's position.¹⁴³

44. The United Telecom Council and the American Public Power Association (UTC/APPA), in joint comments, support Option 2. They argue that this option would allow utilities to increase productivity and efficiency and to establish a direct link to customer premises utility meters.¹⁴⁴ Additionally, UTC/APPA claim that Option 2 would promote competition in a deregulated environment.¹⁴⁵ Bay State Gas recommends that we adopt Option 2 because it would serve the public interest in providing a "home" for automatic meter reading and protect the substantial investment made in such equipment by utilities and other critical infrastructure companies.¹⁴⁶ These parties also assert that allocating the 1427-1432 MHz band for telemetry operations would harmonize spectrum use with Canada, thereby simplifying cross-border coordination and affording U.S. manufacturers and service providers a wider market opportunity.¹⁴⁷

45. The American Hospital Association (AHA) and Itron ask that we adopt a modified version of option 2 that would allocate the entire 1427-1432 MHz band on a primary basis to the WMTS and to utility telemetry services.¹⁴⁸ To support its claims that utility telemetry is well suited to this band, Itron states that, for over seven years, this service has co-existed in this band with Federal Government users and the adjacent radio astronomy operations.¹⁴⁹ Also, Itron states that because utility telemetry operates at low

¹⁴⁰ See *Spectrum Policy Statement* at para. 24.

¹⁴¹ See LMCC, *Petition for Rule Making*, RM-9267 (filed Apr. 22, 1998) and LMCC, *Petition for Rule Making*, RM-9267 (filed Jun. 10, 1999)

¹⁴² See LMCC Comments at 5-6.

¹⁴³ See, e.g., Comments of Manufacturers Radio Frequency Advisory Committee, Comments of Automobile Club of Hartford, Inc., Comments of California State Automobile Association, and Comments of American Petroleum Institute.

¹⁴⁴ See UTC/APPA Joint Comments at 5. We note that UTC/APPA also provide comments in support of Option 1 stating that this option is the best method for obtaining additional spectrum that could serve a variety of critical communications needs. See UTC/APPA Joint Comments at 4.

¹⁴⁵ *Id.* at 6.

¹⁴⁶ See Bay State Gas Comments at 2.

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* at 4. See also, KeySpan Energy Delivery Corporation Comments and Hometown Connections International, LLC Comments.

¹⁴⁸ See AHA Comments at 2 and Itron Comments at 10.

¹⁴⁹ See Itron Comments at 7.

power levels, it is well suited to share spectrum with WMTS systems.¹⁵⁰ AHA argues that WMTS and utility telemetry cannot co-exist in three megahertz of spectrum as Option 2 would provide¹⁵¹ because WMTS needs at least 3 megahertz of spectrum in the 1427-1432 MHz band.¹⁵² In concert with Itron, AHA points out that WMTS is not compatible with co-channel higher power utility telemetry, and only through the sharing arrangement that they have worked out can these uses be accommodated.¹⁵³ This sharing plan would essentially provide utility telemetry with use of the 1429.5-1432 MHz band and WMTS with use of the 1427-1429.5 MHz band, except that in certain areas where utility telemetry systems are already operating in the 1427-1429 MHz band, the spectrum would be divided up somewhat differently. Also, the AHA/Itron plan specifies power and field strength levels to control interference.¹⁵⁴ Both AHA and Itron subsequently filed additional information clarifying their original proposal to specifically state that WMTS and utility telemetry could not share spectrum on a co-primary basis in the same specific geographic location.¹⁵⁵

46. Option 3, which would provide feeder link spectrum for Little LEOs (1390-1392 MHz for feeder uplinks and 1430-1432 MHz for feeder downlinks), was supported by satellite interests. The Satellite Industry Association (SIA) along with Final Analysis Communications Services, Inc. and Orbital Communications Corporation (Joint Satellite Commenters) state that this option is the only one that would ensure efficient use of the spectrum for all users, in that it would accommodate the WMTS, utility telemetry, and the LMCS.¹⁵⁶ The Joint Satellite Commenters state that they could accept a compromise allocation of four megahertz rather than the six megahertz they are seeking worldwide.¹⁵⁷ This spectrum, they claim, is needed to avoid decreasing service capacity by operating feeder links in the same spectrum used for service links. These commenters submit that they can protect radio astronomy operations in the adjacent band by using efficient modulation techniques.¹⁵⁸ Also, they indicate that international studies, which have shown that operations adjacent to radio astronomy are feasible, have assumed Little LEO feeder links operating in the 1429-1432 MHz band, not the 1430-1432 MHz band which provides an additional megahertz of separation.¹⁵⁹ The Joint Satellite Commenters also state that they can share spectrum with PLMRS because they only need a small number of earth stations that will likely be located

¹⁵⁰ *Id.* In the details of their sharing plan, Itron shows effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP) levels of 1 watt, 10 watts, and 100 watts depending on the spectrum and geographic area in which the system is deployed. *Id.* at Attachment, page 4.

¹⁵¹ See AHA Comments at 9.

¹⁵² See AHA *ex parte* Notice (filed Jun 12, 2001).

¹⁵³ *Id.* at 8.

¹⁵⁴ Details of the sharing plan can be found in AHA's Comments at 11-12 and Itron's Comments at the Attachment.

¹⁵⁵ See AHA *ex parte* Notice (filed August 29, 2001) and Itron *ex parte* Notice (filed September 6, 2001).

¹⁵⁶ See SIA Comments at 2-3 and Joint Satellite Commenters at 7.

¹⁵⁷ *Id.*

¹⁵⁸ *Id.* at 13.

¹⁵⁹ *Id.* The Joint Satellite Commenters cite studies submitted to the International Telecommunications Union – Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) Working Party 8D, which were approved and sent to ITU-R Study Groups 7 and 9. Also cited are studies conducted by ITU-R Working Parties 7C and 7D. *Id.* at 10-11.

in remote areas away from the vast majority of land mobile operations and these stations will operate within very low power flux density (PFD) limits on the ground.¹⁶⁰ Finally, we have received two Petitions for Reconsideration from parties representing satellite industry interests of our allocation decision in ET Docket No. 99-255 to place the WMTS in the 1429-1432 MHz band. These petitions generally make the same arguments for reconsidering that decision and reallocating that spectrum for Little LEO feeder links as the Joint Satellite Commenters make in their comments.¹⁶¹

47. The Joint Satellite Commenters oppose options 1 and 2 because these options do not provide spectrum for Little LEO feeder links.¹⁶² Land mobile interests oppose options 2 and 3. They claim that Option 2, by allocating the 1427-1432 MHz band for telemetry and WMTS, would leave the 1390-1392 MHz band unpaired with little usefulness.¹⁶³ In opposition to Option 3, LMCC states that it does not believe that sharing is possible between land mobile services and Little LEO feeder links.¹⁶⁴ Likewise, utility companies and the AHA assert that they cannot share the same spectrum with Little LEO feeder links.¹⁶⁵ As detailed above, the satellite interests dispute this claim.¹⁶⁶ The National Academy of Sciences through the National Research Council's Committee on Radio Frequencies (CORF) is also opposed to Option 3.¹⁶⁷ CORF states that it is premature to judge the outcome of the current ITU sharing studies which are looking at the feasibility of allowing Little LEO downlinks in the 1429-1432 MHz band.¹⁶⁸ In addition, CORF states that uplinks should be prohibited above 1392 MHz in order to protect passive sensor operations in the 1400-1427 MHz band, which use ultra-sensitive receivers and high-gain antennas.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁰ *Id.* at 14-15.

¹⁶¹ See Final Analysis Communications Services, Inc., Leo One Worldwide, Inc, and Orbital Communications Corporation Petition for Reconsideration (filed Aug. 16, 2000) and The Satellite Industry Association Petition for Reconsideration (filed Aug. 16, 2000).

¹⁶² See Joint Satellite Commenters Reply Comments at 2.

¹⁶³ See LMCC Comments at 8.

¹⁶⁴ *Id.*

¹⁶⁵ See UTC/APPA Comments at 6 and AHA Comments at 10. See also, AHA *ex parte* Notice (filed Jun. 12, 2001). In that Notice, AHA asserts that they cannot share the same spectrum with Little LEOs, but is silent on whether they can share adjacent spectrum.

¹⁶⁶ See para. 46, *supra*.

¹⁶⁷ See CORF Comments. CORF represents the scientific users of the radio spectrum. Specifically their comments promote the interests of the Earth-Exploration Satellite Service (EESS) and the Radio Astronomy Service (RAS) which operate passive sensors on a primary basis in the 1400-1427 MHz band. See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106. CORF explains that this band must be protected due to the important spectral properties of this band. For example, over ninety percent of the atoms in the universe are hydrogen atoms. At their ground state, these atoms emit a rest frequency of 1420.406 MHz. However the expansion of the universe causes these atoms to move away from the earth. Scientists can measure the resulting doppler frequency shift and calculate the distance to the source. See CORF Comments at 4. Throughout their comments, CORF provides additional examples of the scientific uses of this band.

¹⁶⁸ *Id.* at 5-6.

¹⁶⁹ *Id.* at 7.

48. Upon consideration of the various options and the comments, we believe that it is possible to craft a spectrum allocation plan that satisfies the needs of each of the user groups interested in the 1.4 GHz spectrum. While our spectrum plan does not meet the full request of any one user, it does provide some spectrum for all parties in a way that we believe allows each party to mutually coexist and provide services with minimal potential for harmful interference. We also note that new licensees in these bands must protect incumbent Federal Government licensees as specified above.¹⁷⁰ The allocation plan being adopted for the 1.4 GHz spectrum is shown in the table below:

1390-1392 MHz	1392-1395 MHz	1427-1429.5 MHz	1429.5-1432 MHz	1432-1435 MHz
MOBILE (except aeronautical mobile); unpaired operations	MOBILE (except aeronautical mobile); paired with 1432-1435 MHz	LAND MOBILE (WMTS)	FIXED & LAND MOBILE (telemetry)	MOBILE (except aeronautical mobile); paired with 1392-1395 MHz
FIXED	FIXED	Fixed & land mobile (non-medical telemetry)	1430-1432 MHz NGSO MSS FEEDER DOWNLINKS (conditioned on international allocation)	FIXED
NGSO MSS FEEDER UPLINKS (conditioned on international allocation)				

49. As shown in Table 2, we are providing six megahertz of spectrum for fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) uses by pairing the 1392-1395 MHz band with the 1432-1435 MHz band. This spectrum pairing was consistent throughout each of our options and was not disputed by any party. As noted above, aeronautical mobile use will be prohibited in the 1392-1395 MHz band to protect radio astronomy operations in the 1390-1400 MHz band.¹⁷¹ Thus, we will also prohibit aeronautical mobile use in the paired 1432-1435 MHz band. Further, because the 1432-1435 MHz band was transferred to non-Federal Government use pursuant to BBA-97, licenses must be assigned in accordance with Section 309(j) of the Communications Act. In addition, new licensees must compensate Federal Government entities for marginal costs incurred in relocating their facilities from the band.¹⁷² While the specific service and licensing rules for these bands will be the subject of the companion Service Rule Notice, we observe that this spectrum may be well suited for licensing to band managers. Band managers could make spectrum available to PLMRS entities that are experiencing congestion in other bands. We are limiting this allocation to land mobile use rather than a general mobile allocation to protect sensitive adjacent channel operations such as radio astronomy.

50. We are making an additional two megahertz of unpaired spectrum available for a flexible fixed, mobile (except aeronautical mobile), and MSS (uplink) allocation in the 1390-1392 MHz band. Because airborne operations would be incompatible with co-channel satellite uplinks and sensitive radio

¹⁷⁰ See paras. 37, 38, 39, and 40, *supra* for a description of protection that must be given to Government licensees in the 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, 1429-1432 MHz, and 1432-1435 MHz bands, respectively.

¹⁷¹ See footnote 117, *supra*.

¹⁷² See *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-1.

astronomy operations that occur in-band and in the adjacent bands, we are prohibiting aeronautical mobile use.

51. This allocation makes a total of eight megahertz of spectrum potentially available to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) service. Although this is less than the ten megahertz LMCC sought in its petition for rule making and its comments, we believe that this provides sufficient spectrum to relieve much of the crowding in existing land mobile bands. Further, by making some unpaired spectrum available, we hope to encourage innovative technologies, such as time division duplex (TDD), to locate in this band. Also, this unpaired spectrum is well suited to services that traditionally operate one-way communications services, such as paging and telemetry systems.¹⁷³

52. The flexible allocation in the 1390-1392 MHz band also allows this spectrum to be used for satellite feeder uplinks by Little LEOs. This allocation is consistent with the views expressed by (CORF) proposing to limit uplink transmissions to spectrum below 1392 MHz.¹⁷⁴ However, the allocation will be contingent on completion of ongoing studies and an international allocation for such feeder links through the international process.¹⁷⁵ To codify this allocation, we will add a new footnote, US368, to the Table of Frequency Allocations in Section 2.106 of the Commission's rules.

53. An issue of concern from the land mobile industry has been the ability of satellite systems to successfully share spectrum with land mobile stations. Because spectrum in the 1390-1392 MHz band would be used for feeder uplinks, we believe that such sharing can be accomplished while still minimizing the potential for harmful interference between satellite earth stations and land mobile stations. As pointed out by the Joint Satellite Commenters, licensees using this band for feeder uplinks only need a few earth stations that can be located in areas where land mobile use is least likely to occur. Thus, through geographic separation, land mobile and satellite earth stations will be able to co-exist in this band.¹⁷⁶ Satellite and land mobile licensees will have to coordinate their operations to ensure sufficient separation distance and/or shielding between stations.

54. In the remaining five megahertz (1427-1432 MHz), we are allocating the 1427-1429 MHz band to the land mobile service on primary basis and maintaining the current land mobile primary allocation in the 1429-1432 MHz band. Under this allocation, the 1427-1429.5 MHz segment will be limited to WMTS and the 1429.5-1432 MHz segment will be limited to telemetry. In addition, the 1429.5-1432 MHz segment is being allocated for fixed service on a co-primary basis also limited to telemetry operations. Further, we are conditionally permitting Little LEO feeder downlinks to share the 1430-1432 MHz band with telemetry on a co-primary basis. This allocation decision shifts WMTS down in frequency from its current allocation at 1429-1432 MHz and elevates telemetry operations to primary status in the 1429.5-1432 MHz segment. Non-medical telemetry will continue to operate with secondary status in the 1427-1429.5 MHz segment. Finally, we are removing the space operation (Earth-to-space) allocation from the 1427-1429 MHz band, as that allocation is incompatible with the allocation decisions

¹⁷³ We also note that entities may be able to use this spectrum for RTK GPS. See para. 30, *supra*.

¹⁷⁴ See CORF Comments at 7. In their comments, CORF argues that suitable limits for uplink power levels and out-of-band filtering requirements must be imposed. These issues will be explored in a separate service rule proceeding.

¹⁷⁵ See para. 55, *infra*.

¹⁷⁶ Such a finding is consistent with our treatment of sharing between new non-Government stations and Radio Astronomy receivers in the 1670-1675 MHz band. See para. 65, *infra*.

we make above. WMTS will continue to be licensed by rule in the modified allocation.¹⁷⁷ Under this licensing scheme, WMTS licensees share spectrum with each other and applications are not mutually exclusive. Thus assignments are not subject to competitive bidding pursuant to Section 309(j) of the Communications Act.¹⁷⁸

55. Our allocation of the 1430-1432 MHz segment for Little LEO feeder downlinks, similar to the allocation for uplinks in the 1390-1392 MHz band, is contingent on completion of ongoing studies and adoption of an international allocation for this spectrum. All sharing studies must be completed and show that satellite downlink sharing is feasible with operations in the 1400-1427 MHz band before such an international allocation is adopted and our domestic allocation is finalized. We note that the sharing studies currently underway contemplate a satellite allocation in the 1429-1432 MHz band, but we have limited this allocation to the 1430-1432 MHz band which will provide an additional megahertz of guard band between the downlinks and the EESS and RAS Services. Once such an allocation is finalized, Little LEO operators may seek adoption of service rules, and issuance of necessary authorizations under Part 25 of our rules for feeder links subject to coordination with telemetry operations in the same spectrum.

56. We do not believe that the addition of Little LEO feeder downlinks in this band will preclude the use of the band by telemetry systems due to the low PFD levels of the satellite signals relative to the power levels of telemetry systems.¹⁷⁹ We are confident that such limits will not preclude satellite earth stations in this band. However, these earth stations may have to locate in rural areas and use large, high gain antennas to ensure reception of the satellite signals. Because we anticipate that telemetry operations will be concentrated largely in urban areas, sharing can be readily accomplished.

57. Our decision to shift the WMTS allocation down to 1427-1429.5 MHz is consistent with the position of AHA, which in a recent *ex parte* filing indicated that it needed at least 2.5 megahertz under a primary allocation in the 1.4 MHz spectrum, preferably at 1427-1429.5 MHz.¹⁸⁰ AHA indicates that at 1427-1429.5 MHz, WMTS would be adjacent to radio astronomy instead of potentially high powered land mobile operators and thus would not require a guard band making spectrum use more efficient. AHA also requests that adjacent band telemetry services operating in 1429.5-1432 MHz be limited to fixed utility telemetry operations in order to minimize the impact on WMTS operations. We note that there are currently telemetry operations that are not fixed or limited to utility telemetry, which would have to be relocated to implement AHA's request.¹⁸¹ We did not seek comment on relocating incumbents in this band and such action would need to be addressed in the companion service rule proceeding. We do, however, note that medical telemetry system operators can also use the 608-614 MHz and 1395-1400 MHz bands to obtain additional capacity for their systems.

58. We are deferring consideration of the proposed AHA/Itron band swap. AHA and Itron's proposal contemplated carving out 7 geographic areas in the Medical Telemetry band for utility telemetry and then compensating Medical telemetry with corresponding spectrum in the telemetry band to our

¹⁷⁷ See 47 C.F.R. § 95.1101

¹⁷⁸ See 47 C.F.R. § 95.401 et seq.

¹⁷⁹ See note 150, *supra*, for information on utility telemetry power levels.

¹⁸⁰ See AHA *ex parte* filed August 29, 2001.

¹⁸¹ Existing licensees and entities licensed prior to the adoption of final service rules in our companion service rule proceeding will retain secondary status under the terms of their current license for the 1427-1432 MHz band.

companion service rule proceeding. These 7 sites represent areas where Itron has built out existing facilities under the current secondary telemetry allocation. We believe that spectrum allocations in general should be kept as flexible as possible and that issues such as eligibility or unique requirements/restrictions should be addressed in service rules.

59. In making these allocation decisions in the 1.4 GHz spectrum, we deny the Petitions for Reconsideration filed by Little LEO entities in ET Docket No. 99-255. However, we note that substantively, this proceeding is providing a substantial portion of what the petitioners have indicated they needed to operate. The Petitions asked that we allocate the 1429-1432 MHz band for Little LEO feeder links and eliminate the WMTS allocation in this band. As described above, we believe that there is substantial public interest in maintaining an allocation for WMTS and are shifting the allocation to 1427-1429.5 MHz. We are elevating telemetry to primary in the 1429.5-1432 MHz portion of the band and believe that such systems can share this spectrum with Little LEO systems. Accordingly, we have provided a mechanism by which Little LEOs can obtain an allocation in the 1430-1432 MHz band. While the Petitions for Reconsideration seeking an exclusive allocation of three megahertz of spectrum at 1427-1432 MHz for Little LEOs are denied, we are providing 2 MHz of spectrum in the requested frequency range for Little LEOs conditioned on adoption of an international allocation for this spectrum.

60. We believe that the allocation plan for use of the 1.4 GHz spectrum set forth above provides a reasonable compromise solution that will best accommodate the needs of all parties interested in this band. Through careful planning and coordination, these parties will be able to share spectrum and satisfy their communications needs, while maximizing the efficient use of scarce spectrum resources.

3. 1670-1675 MHz Band

61. In ITU Region 2, the 1670-1675 MHz band is allocated to the fixed, mobile, meteorological-satellite (space-to-Earth) (METSAT downlinks), and meteorological aids¹⁸² services on a co-primary basis.¹⁸³ Also, in some countries this band is used to search for intentional emissions of extraterrestrial origin.¹⁸⁴ Domestically, the band is allocated on a primary basis to Federal and non-Federal Government meteorological aids service and for METSAT downlinks.¹⁸⁵ This band is also used to passively search for signals of extraterrestrial origin.¹⁸⁶ Because the lower adjacent band is used for radio astronomy, applicants for airborne or space station assignments are urged to take all practical steps to protect those operations.¹⁸⁷ Currently the band is also used for weather satellites and radiosondes.¹⁸⁸ The band contains downlinks for three earth stations that operate as part of the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite System (GOES) by the National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information

¹⁸² The meteorological aids service is a radiocommunication service used for meteorological, including hydrological, observations and exploration. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.1.

¹⁸³ The meteorological-satellite service is an Earth exploration-satellite service for meteorological purposes. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.1.

¹⁸⁴ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote S5.341.

¹⁸⁵ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.106.

¹⁸⁶ *Id.* at footnote S5.341.

¹⁸⁷ *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.160, footnote US211.

¹⁸⁸ A radiosonde is an automatic radio transmitter in the meteorological aids service usually carried on an aircraft, free balloon, kite, or parachute that transmits meteorological data. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 2.1.

Service (NESDIS). These satellites, which provide much of the satellite imagery used in newscasts, are controlled from earth stations at Wallop's Island, Virginia, Greenbelt, Maryland, and Fairbanks, Alaska. NTIA stated that the stations at Wallop's Island and Fairbanks will need protection indefinitely.¹⁸⁹ NTIA has since informed the Commission that protection of the site at Greenbelt is also required.¹⁹⁰ The 1670-1675 MHz band was transferred to non-Federal Government use pursuant to OBRA-93, and therefore new entrants in the band will not be required to reimburse Federal Government incumbents for relocation.

62. Several entities expressed interest in the 1670-1675 MHz band. AeroAstro would like to use the band for mobile terminals as part of a Satellite Enabled Notification System (SENS) it is developing.¹⁹¹ SENS would enable users to transmit short data messages anywhere worldwide for receipt via the Internet. The system would consist of mobile ground terminals, small low-cost space stations, and fixed earth stations. MicroTrax requests that we establish a Personal Location and Monitoring Service (PLMS) in this band.¹⁹² This system would enable the tracking of people and objects.¹⁹³ ArrayComm comments that it would like to implement its i-BURST technology in this band.¹⁹⁴ ArrayComm states that i-BURST would combine time division duplex (TDD) technology and smart antennas to deliver high-speed packet data at reasonable prices.¹⁹⁵

63. In the *Notice*, we proposed to allocate the 1670-1675 MHz band to the fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services and to adopt rules that would make the band usable for a number of potential services.¹⁹⁶ We specifically noted that five megahertz of unpaired spectrum could be useful for service providers interested in deploying TDD equipment.¹⁹⁷

64. We believe that a number of technologies, including the three described above, are well suited to this band. Therefore, in keeping with our policy of providing flexibility where possible and appropriate so that potential licensees can determine and offer the services that are valued most highly, we are adopting our proposal to provide a flexible allocation in this band for fixed and mobile (except aeronautical mobile) services. Aeronautical mobile use will be prohibited in order that operations in the 1670-1675 MHz band protect the sensitive radio astronomy receivers in the lower adjacent band. Further, the GOES receive earth stations located at Wallop's Island, Fairbanks and Greenbelt will have co-primary

¹⁸⁹ See *First Spectrum Reallocation Report* at Section 5.

¹⁹⁰ See *NTIA Letter*. Since enactment of OBRA-93 and the issuance of the *First Spectrum Reallocation Report*, Congress directed the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to build a facility to back-up the station at Wallops Island in case that station lost service due to a hurricane or other disaster. NOAA selected the site at Greenbelt Maryland for this function.

¹⁹¹ See AeroAstro Comments at 2.

¹⁹² See MicroTrax Comments at 2.

¹⁹³ *Id.* at 4.

¹⁹⁴ See Arraycomm Comments at 3.

¹⁹⁵ *Id.* at i.

¹⁹⁶ See *Notice* at para. 42.

¹⁹⁷ *Id.* at para. 41.

status with non-Federal Government operations in the band. In the *Notice*, we asked for comment regarding appropriate technical rules for this band, especially as it relates to power limits and out-of-band emissions necessary to protect radio astronomy operations in the lower adjacent band.¹⁹⁸ Specific service and licensing rules will be discussed in the companion Service Rule Notice.

65. To protect the Federal Government earth stations located at Wallops Island and Fairbanks that will be co-primary in the band, we will require that licensees planning to operate within 100 kilometers (62.1 miles) of the earth stations at these facilities coordinate such use with the affected earth station prior to construction. This requirement will be added to footnote US362.¹⁹⁹ In addition, we will require licensees planning to operate in the vicinity of the earth station located at Greenbelt to coordinate such use prior to construction. This requirement is consistent with the *First Spectrum Reallocation Report* in which NTIA recommended that, in the absence of coordination guidelines for METSATs, coordination of all ground stations is necessary.²⁰⁰ Because the Greenbelt facility is used as a back-up for Wallops Island it operates only during tests (about once per month) and in any instance where Wallops Island goes out of service. Due to this sporadic use, different coordination procedures may be needed for this site than for the other two sites. Therefore, we are not adopting specific coordination requirements for the Greenbelt facility here.²⁰¹ Instead, coordination requirements will be discussed in the companion Service Rule Notice.

66. As mentioned above, we are mindful of the need to protect radio astronomy and radiosonde operations in the 1660-1670 MHz band. We note, however, that because radio astronomy receivers are much more sensitive than those of radiosondes, any protection schemes designed for radio astronomy receivers should also protect radiosondes. Typically, to accomplish such protection, the Commission has set out-of-band emission limits to restrict the amount of power present in a frequency band due to a transmitter in an adjacent band. We believe that such a requirement is necessary here. However, we are not adopting specific limits in this Report and Order. Instead, issues of maximum power levels and emission masks will be explored in the companion Service Rules Notice. In its comments, ArrayComm states that power spectral flux density limits²⁰² (PSFD) should be established as coordination criteria for locating stations in the 1670-1675 MHz band near radio astronomy sites. We decline to adopt PSFD limits. We generally have not adopted such limits in the past and believe that they could artificially restrict commercial operations in the band. However, we will encourage future licensees in this band to coordinate mutually agreeable limits with radio astronomers.²⁰³ Finally, we note that the provisions of footnote US74 of the Table of Frequency Allocations will apply to this band.²⁰⁴ This footnote specifies that radio astronomy operations will be protected from extraband radiation only to the extent that such radiation exceeds the limits for a station operating in compliance with all applicable Commission rules.

¹⁹⁸ See *Notice* at para. 43.

¹⁹⁹ See Appendix C, footnote US362.

²⁰⁰ See *First Spectrum Reallocation Report* at Appendix C.

²⁰¹ We note, however, that NTIA has indicated that the coordination zone around the Greenbelt facility will be smaller (65 kilometers) than the zone around the other two stations (100 kilometers). See *NTIA Letter*.

²⁰² Power spectral flux density is a measure of the strength of a wave over a specified bandwidth. Literally it is the radiated power flux per unit bandwidth per unit area. It is often expressed in Watts/Hz/m².

²⁰³ Our action here does not preclude future licensees and radio astronomers from agreeing on PSFD limits as a method of protecting radio astronomy operations.

²⁰⁴ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106, footnote US74.

4. 2385-2390 MHz Band

67. In ITU Region 2, the 2385-2390 MHz band is allocated to the fixed, mobile, and radiolocation services on a primary basis and to the amateur service on a secondary basis.²⁰⁵ Domestically, the band is allocated to the mobile service on a primary basis for Federal and non-Federal Government use, limited to aeronautical telemetry and associated telecommand operations for flight testing of aircraft and missiles. All other mobile telemetering uses are secondary to these uses.²⁰⁶ Currently, DoD, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), DOE, and the commercial aviation industry use the entire 2360-2390 MHz band to support aeronautical flight test operations. These operations will continue in the 2360-2385 MHz band. In addition, the 2385-2390 MHz band is allocated to the radiolocation service on a primary basis and to the fixed service on a secondary basis for Federal Government use.²⁰⁷

68. The 2385-2390 band will become available for exclusive non-Federal Government use in January 2005. However, NTIA stated that to minimize the operational impact to flight test programs that are ongoing or planned to begin in the near future, Federal Government operations at seventeen sites will continue on a protected basis until 2007.²⁰⁸ These protection areas, circles with radii ranging from 100 kilometers to 160 kilometers, are scattered around the continental United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and range from sparsely populated desert areas to major metropolitan areas such as Seattle, Washington and St. Louis, Missouri.²⁰⁹ In addition, the National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center operates a 1-megawatt planetary research radar at Arecibo, Puerto Rico with a 20 megahertz bandwidth, centered at 2380 MHz. As indicated in the *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report*, airborne and space-to-Earth transmissions will be prohibited in Puerto Rico to protect this facility.²¹⁰ Finally, we note that this band was transferred to non-Federal Government use pursuant to BBA-97, and therefore licenses will be assigned in accordance with Section 309(j) of the Communications Act. New licensees must compensate Federal Government entities in advance for marginal costs incurred in relocating their facilities from the band.²¹¹ In a recent Report to Congress, NTIA estimated the reimbursement costs for this band as \$124-\$219 million dollars with the majority of these costs going towards retuning existing equipment to a band of replacement spectrum.²¹²

69. In the *Notice*, we proposed to allocate the 2385-2390 MHz band to the fixed and mobile services on a co-primary basis and to allow flexible use.²¹³ In addition, we asked for comment on whether

²⁰⁵ See 47 C.F.R. § 2.106

²⁰⁶ *Id.* at footnote US276.

²⁰⁷ Federal use of this radiolocation allocation is limited to the military. *Id.* at footnote G2.

²⁰⁸ See *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 3-46 through 3-49, Table 3-6, and 4-3 through 4-4.

²⁰⁹ See *First Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-3 and Table 3-4.

²¹⁰ See *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-4.

²¹¹ *Id.* at 4-1.

²¹² See Assessment Of Electromagnetic Spectrum Reallocation, Response to Title X of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2000, NTIA Special Publication 01-44, Department of Commerce, and January 2001 at 3-39 through 3-43 and 3-47.

²¹³ See *Notice* at para. 47.

we should allocate this band more narrowly. We received few comments regarding our proposals for this band. MicroTrax states that although the 2385-2390 MHz band presents characteristics that allow the band to be a good technical fit for its proposed PLMS,²¹⁴ other aspects of the band make it less desirable than the 1670-1675 MHz band.²¹⁵ Primarily, Microtrax argues that the requirement to reimburse Federal Government users of this spectrum for relocation costs, are unknown and may be prohibitively expensive as to prevent Microtrax from offering a low-cost consumer service.²¹⁶ We believe other entities, such as those interested in the 1670-1675 MHz band, could also make use of the 2385-2390 MHz band. We note that Motorola recently filed an *ex parte* requesting that this band not be included in this proceeding and instead be used to relocate Federal Government users from spectrum under consideration for advanced wireless communications.²¹⁷ Under the provisions of the Communications Act, the Commission must reallocate and assign this spectrum for competitive bidding.²¹⁸ If NTIA determines that it is in the public interest to retain this spectrum for Federal Government use, it may substitute this spectrum for other spectrum under its authorizing statute.²¹⁹

70. In addition to our proposal to allocate this band for fixed and mobile services, we sought comment on NTIA's determination that receiver and transmitter standards are needed for users of this band in order to reduce the potential for mutual interference with airborne systems that will continue to operate in the adjacent 2360-2385 MHz band.²²⁰ No comments were received regarding this issue. Thus, consistent with rules for most radio services regulated by the Commission, we will not adopt receiver standards for this band. However, in order to attract and retain customers, we believe that equipment manufacturers have sufficient incentive to design robust equipment capable of operating in this band absent specific Commission rules to that effect. We also asked for comment on whether sites in addition to the seventeen sites identified by NTIA for protection until 2007 are currently being used.²²¹ The Aerospace and Flight Test Radio Coordinating Council (AFTRCC) requests that ten additional sites beyond those identified by NTIA receive protection until 2007.²²² They state that this would minimize the impact of reallocation on current and planned flight test operations while they prepare to operate in reduced spectrum.²²³

²¹⁴ See para. 62, *supra*, for a brief description of PLMS.

²¹⁵ See MicroTrax Comments at 4.

²¹⁶ *Id.* at 5-6.

²¹⁷ See Letter to Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary, FCC from Steve B. Sharkey, Director, Spectrum Standards and Strategy, Motorola, Inc. (Jul. 18, 2001).

²¹⁸ See 47 USC § 925(c)(2)

²¹⁹ See 47 U.S.C. § 924(b)(1).

²²⁰ See Notice at para. 45. See also, *Second Spectrum Reallocation Report* at 4-3.

²²¹ *Id.*

²²² AFTRCC is an association of aerospace companies engaged in the design, development, manufacture, and testing of commercial and military aircraft, space vehicles, missiles, and weapon systems. See AFTRCC Comments at 4-6 and Exhibit 1. AFTRCC requests protection of 160 kilometer circles around the following sites: Alamosa, Colorado, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Amarillo, Texas, Arlington, Texas, Leadville, Colorado, Thermal, California, Phoenix, Arizona, Marietta, Georgia, Greenville, Texas, and Fairfield County, Connecticut.

²²³ *Id.* at 6.

71. Inasmuch as there was no opposition to our proposal to provide a flexible allocation in this band to the fixed and mobile services, we are adopting this proposal for the 2385-2390 MHz band. As stated in the *Notice*, we would like to minimize the impact on aeronautical telemetry operators from transitioning out of this band. We, therefore, will protect nine of the additional ten sites requested by AFTRCC, but will not extend this protection to the Fairfield County, Connecticut site. In this regard, we are concerned that protecting the Fairfield County site would delay deployment of service to the New York City metropolitan area for at least two years. Because this area is such a large population center, it is important that a licensee have access to this market as soon as possible. We believe that these actions strike a balance between the needs of the aeronautical telemetry community and those of new licensees in the 2385-2390 MHz band. Accordingly, we are modifying proposed footnote USzzz (codified herein as footnote US363) in the Table of Frequency Allocations to include protection for the requested nine sites.

B. Effect of Reallocated Spectrum on Native Americans

72. In the *Notice*, we sought comment from Indian Tribal Governments regarding the effect our proposals for the 27 MHz being addressed in this proceeding might have on Native American Tribes.²²⁴ Last year, the Commission adopted a *Tribal Government Policy Statement*, which stated that the Commission is committed to working with Native American tribes to ensure adequate access to communications services, and consulting with Tribal Governments prior to implementing any regulatory action or policy that would significantly affect tribal Governments, their land, and resources.²²⁵ We did not receive any comments from Tribal Governments or other parties on this issue. However, we will encourage future licensees, when deploying systems in spectrum reallocated in this *Report and Order*, to work with Tribal Governments to serve the communications needs of Tribal communities.

C. Protection of Federal Government Services

73. As discussed above, Federal Government operations will continue on a protected basis in several of the reallocated frequency bands, either indefinitely or for a period of time beyond the date of spectrum transfer from Federal to non-Federal Government use.²²⁶ In the *Notice*, we stated that within the established protection zones, non-Federal Government stations would need to be coordinated with NTIA.²²⁷ This mandatory coordination will be accomplished by the Commission after an application is submitted by a licensee through the Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) of the Interdepartment Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC). We proposed a procedure whereby licensees proposing to construct a facility²²⁸ within a protected zone, would submit an application through the Universal Licensing System which contains the technical information for the site. This information would then be forwarded to the FAS. Licensees would be prohibited from constructing the facility until receiving a response from the Commission that the

²²⁴ See *Notice* at para. 50.

²²⁵ See Statement of Policy on Establishing a Government-to-Government Relationship with Indian Tribes, FCC 00-207, *Policy Statement*, 16 FCC Rcd 4078 (2001) (*Tribal Government Policy Statement*).

²²⁶ See paras.18, 37, 38, 39, 40, 61, and 68, *supra*.

²²⁷ See *Notice* at para. 51.

²²⁸ This would include either fixed or mobile operations.

coordination with NTIA was successful.²²⁹ We sought comment on this proposal and asked for suggestions on alternative procedures that might be less cumbersome. The only comment received on this issue was from The National Academy of Sciences, which suggests coordination procedures for the GOES earth stations that will continue to operate with co-primary status in the 1670-1675 MHz band.²³⁰ As described above, we are adopting rules to implement this suggestion.²³¹ For all other frequency bands, we adopt the procedures as proposed. Under these procedures, Commission licensees may construct facilities under the terms of their license and in accordance with the relevant service rules so long as the facility is not within one of the protected zones as defined by NTIA, unless the facility has been coordinated with NTIA. This does not exempt licensees from any other required filings or coordination requirements, such as those that may be required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969²³² or for international coordination.

V. CONCLUSION

74. By the decisions above, we reallocate twenty-seven megahertz of spectrum from Federal to non-Federal Government use. These actions fulfil our obligations to implement various provisions of OBRA-93 and BBA-97 and they also continue implementation of the 1999 *Spectrum Policy Statement*. We believe that through these actions, manufacturers, service providers and consumers will reap the benefits of new technologies and services.

VI. PROCEDURAL MATTERS

A. Final Regulatory Flexibility Act

75. A Final Regulatory Flexibility analysis, pursuant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. § 604, is contained in Appendix B.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

76. This Report and Order contains either new or modified information collection(s) subject to the PRA of 1995, Public Law 104-13. It will be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review under Section 3507(d) of the PRA. OMB, the general public, and other Federal agencies are invited to comment. Public and agency comments are due **[60 days after date of publication in the Federal Register.]** Comments should address: (a) whether the new or modified collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Commission, including whether the information shall have practical utility; (b) the accuracy of the Commission's burden estimates; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on the respondents, including the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

²²⁹ *Id.* at 53. We note that similar procedures were adopted in for the 3650-3700 MHz band. See Amendment of the Commission's Rules with Regard to the 3650-3700 MHz Government Transfer Band, ET Docket No. 98-237, *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking and Order*, 14 FCC Rcd 1295 (1999).

²³⁰ See CORF Comments at 6-7.

²³¹ See para. 64, *supra*.

²³² See 47 C.F.R. Part 1, Subpart I.

VII. ORDERING CLAUSES

77. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that pursuant to the authority contained in Sections 4(i), 257, 303(b), 303(f), 303(g), 303(r), and 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. §§ 154(i), 257, 303(b), 303(f), 303(g), 303(r), and 309(j) this *Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order* is ADOPTED.

78. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Parts 1, 2, 90, and 95 of the Commission's Rules ARE AMENDED as specified in Appendix C, effective 60 days after publication in the Federal Register. Information collections contained in these rules will be effective upon OMB approval.

79. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the proceeding in WT Docket No. 97-153 IS TERMINATED.

80. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Petitions for Reconsideration filed in ET Docket No. 92-255 ARE DENIED.

81. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Commission's Consumer Information Bureau, Reference Information Center, SHALL SEND a copy of this *Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order*, including the Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Magalie Roman Salas
Secretary

APPENDIX A: List of CommentersET Docket No. 00-221

<u>Comments</u>	
Acoustical Society of America	Brian and Michaela Henderson
Adrienne Haugen	California State Automobile Association.
AeroAstro, Inc.	Candace Lindow-Davies
Aerospace and Flight Test Radio Coordinating Council	Carl and Jacquelyn Gustafson
Alan Woods	Carol A. Fawcett
Alec Stone	Carol Barber
Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing	Carol Burns
Alison Stroud	Carol M. Granaldi
Amanda Jaffe	Carol Hea Bog
American Academy of Audiology	Carol Hea Bog
American Council of the Blind	Carolyn M. Trautmann
American Hospital Association Task Force on Medical Telemedicine	Carolyn Rossick
American Public Power Association	Carolyn Wilson
American Society for Deaf Children	Carrie Cleary
Amy Beckett	Camery J. Welter
Anastasia Heckendorf	Cary Walsh
Ann Gazinski	Cathy Freeman Wice
Ann Louise Bednar	Celtronix Telemetry, Inc.
Ann Rooney	Center for Independent Living of Mid-Michigan
Anna Dresner	Charlotte N. Roth
Anne Harrison	Cheryl A. Heppner
Arlene Romoff	Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Arlie J. Adam, MS, CCC-A	Chris Witt
Arraycomm, Inc.	Christine Buzard
ARRL, The National Association for Amateur Radio	Christine Eubanks
Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials International	Christopher Hunter
AT&T Wireless Services, Inc.	Christopher Koston
Auditory-Verbal International, Inc.	Chrystal Frailing
Audrey Kraus	Cindy Ann Simon
Audrey Weekes	Comtek-Communications Technology Inc.
Automobile Club of Hartford, Inc.	Council of Organizational Representatives on National Issues
Avista Corporation	Crawfordsville Electric Light & Power
Barbara A. Johnson	Cristina Campos
Barbara Mellert	Cuquita Wilson De Briano
Bay State Gas Company	Cynthia Coupe
Becky Waegell	D. Fariss
Ben W. Gilbert	Dale Hermsen
Betty A. Proctor	Dan Heeb
Betty Coombs	Dan Julie & Sophia Schlager
Betty Lim	Dana Mulvany
Betty Stueber	Dana Zuller
Beverly Nichols	Daniel & Claudia Plato
Blade Chamery	Daniel Joe Broek
Bradley B. Ingrao, MSED CCC-A	Daniel Schlager
	Danny Finnen
	Daphne Potter
	DataCom Information Systems, LLC

Datex Spectrum, L.L.C.	Gene W. Pankey
Dave & Kathy Pearson	George DeVbiss
David Berrian	Glenda Smith-Fowler
David Glenn Hoffman	Glenn & Stacey Pinke
Dawn E. Wilcox	Glenna S. Descy
Deaf-Hearing Communication Centre, Inc.	Grace Tiessen
Debbie Mohney	Grove City Area Self Help for Hard of Hearing
Debby McDowall	Gwen E.P. Smith
Deborah K. Hardegree	Harold McPherson
Debra Rowland	Harriet Adams
Denise Jones	Head and Neck Medicine and Surgery of Southwest Virginia
Desiree W. Whipple	Hearing Industries Association
Diane M. Badua	Helen Conuelse
Diane Phelps	Henry J. Kehe
Diane R. Finnerty	Hermine Willey
Dianna Attaway	Hometown Connections, International, LLC
Donald Dunow	Ina Colleen Rozmaryn
Dorothy Holland-Kanpp	Industrial Telecommunications Association, Inc.
Dorothy Kerr	Ingham Intermediate School District
Dorothy Minert	InstanTEL, Inc.
Dorothy Wormser	In-Sync Interactive Corporation
Doug Kloss	Ira and Pam Dooley
Dr. Judy C. Smith	Irina Booth
Dr. Waltraut M. Knoll	Itron, Inc.
Dudley J. Sondeno	Jack O'Keeffe
Educational Audiology Association	James C. Dillon
Efrat A. Schorr	James E. Cook
Eileen Conlow	James Greco
Electronic Tracking Systems, L.L.C.	James M. Berry
Elizabeth J. Wilson	James R. Edwards
Ellen Semel	Jamie Taylor
Emily Mandelbaum	Jane Smith
Emily Whiteside	Janet Haines
Enid Gilham	Janie Samuel
Esther S. Weinberger	Jay Wyant
Eva D'Agostino	Jean Camberg
Evelyn Cypert	Jeanne Glass
Evelyn N. Rossick	Jennifer M. Bold
Fairfield Industries, Inc.	Jennifer M. Hulme
Final Analysis Communication Services, Inc.	Jennifer Spencer
Flo Kiewel	Joan Andrews
Florence M. Cone	Joan Celebi
Frances G. Parks	Joan Forney
Francis Buchinger	Joan Kornbluh
Francis P. Lepine	Joan Marcoux
Francis T. Bromley	Joan P. Ireland
Frank Digiovanni	Joann BeBettencourt
Frank Iglehart, Ph.D.	JoAnn Ploetz
Fredericka Bell-Berti	Joanne Colombo
Gainesville Regional Utilities	John A. Hayden

John B. (Bern) Klein	Linda Boylan, M.A., CCC-A
John Flanders	Linda C. Zarro
John J Schlager	Linda Erb
John Lambrecht	Linda J. Ray
John M. Flanders	Linda M. Peshek
John R. Rossick	Linda Peshek
Jon Monsarrat	Linda S. Taylor, Ed.D.
Jon Taylor	Lindsey Rentmeester
Jonathan Sondergeld	Linnda Thibodeau, Ph.D.
Joseph Carbone	Lisa Kennedy
Joseph Gordon	Lisa Sutehrland
Joyce Borgerding	Liz Kobylak
Joyce McDaniel	Lois O'Neill
Judith A. Schmidt	Lori Buseck
Judith L Rogers	Lori Wheat
Judith S. Dick	Lou Ann Jones
Judy Ginsberg	Louise Colodzin
Judy Schwarzmeier	Lucinda F. Swearingen
Julia Elizabeth Fitzer	Lynda G. Coxe
Julia M. Olson	Malisa W. Janes, Rh.D.
Julie Sapp, Ph.D.	Margaret C. Thompson
June A. Romano	Margaret D. Waegell
June McBride	Maridee F. Garvey
Karen A. Biernat	Marie C. Nordling
Karen A. Keil	Marie Ruys
Karen Finnen	Marilyn M. Mahaffey
Karen L. Utter	Marilyn Voorhies
Karen Lindberg	Mark Johnson
Karen London	Mark Reeve
Karen M. Gross	Martha Rais
Karen Manning	Martina Avalina
Kathleen Boate	Mary Crock
Kathleen M. Splitek	Mary Jo Harvey
Kathryn Mazzocam	Mary Jo Melbourne
Kathryn Wexler	Mary L. B. Pendergraft
Kathy Scanlan	Mary Lee Nelson
Kay Ringelstetter	Mary M Honomichl
Keith Ploetz	Mary M. Whitaker
KeySpan Energy Delivery	Mary McGinnis
Kiersten A. Tomchik	Mary Pribich
Kim Schafer	Mary Slattery
Kimberly J. Niday, MA, CCC/A	Mary T. Lucchesi
Kromeklia Bryant	Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Lana B. Alsobrook	Max K. Kennedy
Land Mobile Communications Council	Melanie C. Magruder
Late Liautaud Liska	Melissa K. Chaikof
Laura Knoke	Melissa Vinik
Leo One Worldwide, Inc.	Melody James
Lila McKee, MA, CCC-A	Michael J. Arleth
Lina Reiss	Michael J. Barrett

Michael P. Shuman	Peggy Lupton
Michele Hatfield	Persons with Disabilities Caucus
Michelle Sarnese	The Greens/Green Party US
MicroTrax	Philip H. Kaplan
Mike and Pat Feltman	Phonic Ear, Inc.
Millennium Networks, Inc.	Priscilla Bade, MD
Mobex Communications, Inc.	Puay Ng
Moneca Price	R.C. March
Motorola, Inc.	Rachel Esserman
Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Bubb	Rae Carter
MRFAC, Inc.	Rebecca DeGrave
Mrs. Kargol	Reliant Energy, Incorporated
Mrs. Kathy Dragel	Revelation L.L.C.
Mrs. Raye Fairchild	Rich Diedrichsen
Myron W. Yoder	Richard and Paula Laughlin
Nan Asher	Richard S. Neely
Nancy A. Dietrich	Richard T. McGeorge
Nancy A. Dolberg	Robert LuVisi
Nancy Blazek	Robert S. Ghent
Nancy Fink	Roberta Schneider
Nancy J. Rennert	Ronald H. Vickery
Nancy Kingsley	Rosemarie Kasper
Nancy Landrum	Ruth Anne Parsons
Naomi K. Smith	Ryan W. Gale
Nate Flanders	Sandi Streeter
National Academy of Sciences	Sandra Kowalczyk
National Association For Law Enforcement Technology	Sara B Wilson
National Association of Broadcasters	Sara M Maher
National Association of the Deaf	Sarah Chatterton
Newport Utilities Board	Sarah G. Smith
Nghi Lu	Sarah Gretchen Smith
Norman W. Larson	Sarah Nelson
Northern Virginia United for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Children	Sandra Alder
Noryn Letcavage	Securicor Wireless Holdings, Inc.
Orbital Communications Corporation	Self Help for Hard of Hearing People
Pacific Crest Corporation	Shanita Zinn
Pamela Casey	Sheila Rose
Pamela J. Foody	Shera M. Katz
Patricia F. Schmieg	Shirley Jaskier
Patricia Gonzales	Sonda LaDeaux
Patricia Krueger	Southern Company Services, Inc.
Patricia Stelmachowicz	Southern Connecticut Gas Company
Patrick Thomas Ryan	Stacy Ridgway
Paul Lagace	Stephanie E. Angelini
Paul M. Lurie	Stephen W. Lemon
Paul Matecki	Steve Barber
Paula Brown Glick	Steven Tramosch
Paula Humphreys	Sue Spangenberger
Paula Rosenthal	Sue Toth, M.A., Audiologist
Peg Singleton	Susan A. Cook

Susan B. Matt
Susan Boswell
Susan Buchinger
Susan Buseck
Susan Chorost
Susan Evans Peterson
Susan Hargett
Susan Niemiec
Susan Nittrouer Ph.D
Suzanne J. Bressler, MS, CCC-A
Sylvia Van Asten
Tanya Giovacchini
Terri Charles
The American Petroleum Institute
The Satellite Industry Association
Theresa Conradson
Thomas E. McCormick
Thomas G Russel
Tim Gale
Tommie G. Wells
Toni Barrient
Trimble Navigation Limited
Trina Girard
Trish Freeman
United Telecom Council
University of Connecticut
Van D. Westervelt
Verna S. Neidigh
Vernon Thayer
Veryl E. White
Vicki Castro
Viki Nygaard
Virginia Carr
Wallace Mooney
Warren C. Havens
Wayne Benson
Wendy Samuelson
William D'Agostino
William M. Hartmann
William R. Hickman
Winnie M. Hargis
Woodley O. Butler, Jr.

Datex Spectrum, L.L.C.
Fairfield Industries, Inc.
Final Analysis Inc. and Orbital Communications Corporation
Genevieve J. Schulz Electronic Tracking Systems, L.L.C.
In-Sync Interactive Corporation
Karen E. Jorgensen
Mert Schulz
MicroTrax
Mobex Communications, Inc.
MRFAC, Inc.
National Association of Broadcasters
Rocky Mountain Motorists, Inc.
U.S. Telemetry Corporation
Warren C. Havens

Reply Comments

AeroAstro, Inc.
Alarm Industry Communications Committee
American Hospital Association Task Force on Medical Telemetry
Clyda H. Anderson

ET Docket No. 99-255, PR Docket No. 92-235**Petitions for Reconsideration**

Joint Petition of Final Analysis Services, Inc.,
Leo One Worldwide Inc., and Orbital
Communications Corporation
Satellite Industry Association

WT Docket No. 97-153**Comments**

Cumberland Gap Tunnel Authority
Cybortech, Inc.
Dale T. Smith
Department Of Transportation
Gene Snyder
Giffen B. Nickol
Industrial Telecommunications Association
International Association of Chiefs of Police
International Municipal Signal Association
John Tomerlin
MPH Industries Inc
National Association of Governors' Highway Safety
Representatives
Personal Communications Industry Association
Phonic Ear, Inc.
Radio Association Defending Airwave Rights
Representative Koller
Representative Schiavone
Safety Warning Systems
Sanyo Tecnica USA, Inc.
Senator Kristensen
Sunkyong America Inc
Teligent
Vermont Agency Of Transportation
Vermont Railway, Inc.

Reply Comments

Anthony Otis

APPENDIX B: FINAL REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS

1. As required by the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA)²³³ an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) was incorporated in the *Notice of Proposed Rule Making (Notice)*.²³⁴ The Commission sought written public comments on the proposals in the Notice, including comment on the IRFA. This present Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (FRFA) conforms to the RFA.²³⁵

Need for, and Objectives of, the Report and Order.

2. This *Report and Order (R&O)* allocates 27 megahertz of spectrum from the 216-220 MHz, 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, 1429-1432 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, 1670-1675 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz bands for non-Government use, thereby effectuating the transfer of this spectrum from the Federal Government, pursuant to the provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (OBRA-93) and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA-97). The bands 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz are being allocated for exclusive non-Federal Government use, while the bands 216-220 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, and 1670-1675 MHz, are being allocated for mixed use. Mixed use is a type of shared use whereby Federal Government use is limited by geographic area, by time, or by other means so as to guarantee that the potential use to be made by Federal Government stations is substantially less than the potential use to be made by non-Federal Government stations. All primary Government allocations are being deleted from the transfer bands except in the mixed-use bands, where a limited number of stations will be grandfathered indefinitely. Federal agencies will not add new primary stations in any of the transfer bands. In the bands 1432-1435 MHz and 2385-2390 MHz, non-grandfathered Federal Government stations will retain their primary status until relocated in accordance with the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 1999 (NDAA-99).

3. These seven bands have a variety of continuing Government protection requirements and incumbent Government and non-Government uses. Despite these constraints and the relatively narrow bandwidth contained in each of the bands, we believe that the *R&O* will foster a variety of potential applications in both new and existing services. The transfer of these bands to non-Government use should enable the development of new technologies and services, provide additional spectrum relief for congested private land mobile frequencies, and fulfill our obligations as mandated by Congress to assign this spectrum for non-Government use.

Summary of Significant Issues Raised by Public Comments in Response to the IRFA.

4. There were no comments received in response to the IRFA.

Description and Estimate of the Number of Small Entities to Which the Rules Will Apply.

5. The RFA directs agencies to provide a description of and, where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities that may be affected by the proposed rules, if adopted.²³⁶ The RFA defines the

²³³ See 5 U.S.C. § 603, The RFA, *see* 5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*, has been amended by the Contract With America Advancement Act of 1996, Public Law 104-121, 110 Stat. 847 (1996) (CWAAA). Title II of the CWAAA is the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (SBREFA).

²³⁴ See Reallocation of the 216-220 MHz, 1390-1395 MHz, 1427-1429 MHz, 1429-1432 MHz, 1432-1435 MHz, 1670-1675 MHz, and 2385-2390 MHz Government Transfer Bands, ET Docket No. 00-221, 15 FCC Rcd 22,657, 22,697 (2000).

²³⁵ See 5 U.S.C. § 604.

²³⁶ 5 U.S.C. § 603(b)(3).

term "small entity" as having the same meaning as the terms "small business," "small organization," and "small governmental jurisdiction."²³⁷ In addition, the term "small business" has the same meaning as the term "small business concern" under the Small Business Act.²³⁸ A small business concern is one which: (1) is independently owned and operated; (2) is not dominant in its field of operation; and (3) satisfies any additional criteria established by the Small Business Administration (SBA).²³⁹ A small organization is generally "any not-for-profit enterprise which is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field."²⁴⁰ Nationwide, as of 1992, there were approximately 275,801 small organizations.²⁴¹ "Small governmental jurisdiction"²⁴² generally means "governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts, with a population of less than 50,000."²⁴³ As of 1992, there were approximately 85,006 governmental entities in the United States.²⁴⁴ This number includes 38,978 counties, cities, and towns; of these, 37,566, or 96%, have populations of fewer than 50,000.²⁴⁵ The Census Bureau estimates that this ratio is approximately accurate for all governmental entities. Thus, of the 85,006 governmental entities, we estimate that 81,600 (96%) are small entities.

6. Licenses in some of the spectrum being allocated in the *R&O* will be assigned by auction, and licenses in some of the spectrum may be assigned by auction. The Commission has not yet determined how many licenses will be awarded, nor will it know how many licensees will be small businesses, until auctions are planned and held. We therefore assume that, for purposes of our evaluations and conclusions in the FRFA, all of the prospective licensees in the bands addressed in the *Notice* are small entities, as that term is defined by the SBA.

7. Incumbent services in the 216-220 MHz band, which the *R&O* allocates on a primary basis to the Fixed and Mobile Services, include the Automated Maritime Telecommunications Service (AMTS), telemetry users and Low Power Radio Service (LPRS) users. The Commission has defined small businesses in the AMTS as those businesses which, together with their affiliates and controlling interests, have not more than fifteen million dollars (\$15 million) in the preceding three years.²⁴⁶ There are only three

²³⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 601(6).

²³⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3) (incorporating by reference the definition of "small business concern" in 15 U.S.C. 632). Pursuant to the RFA, the statutory definition of a small business applies "unless an agency, after consultation with the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration and after opportunity for public comment, establishes one or more definitions of such term which are appropriate to the activities of the agency and publishes such definition(s) in the Federal Register." 5 U.S.C. § 601(3).

²³⁹ Small Business Act, 15 U.S.C. § 632 (1996).

²⁴⁰ 5 U.S.C. § 601(4).

²⁴¹ 1992 Economic Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Table 6 (special tabulation of data under contract to Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration).

²⁴² 47 C.F.R. § 1.1162.

²⁴³ 5 U.S.C. § 601(5).

²⁴⁴ U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "1992 Census of Governments."

²⁴⁵ *Id.*

²⁴⁶ Letter from Aida Alvarez, Administrator, Small Business Administration to Thomas J. Sugrue, Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission (June 4, 1999).

AMTS licensees, none of whom are small businesses. However, potential licensees in AMTS include all public coast stations, which fall within the Small Business Administration classification as Radiotelephone Service Providers, Standard Industrial Classification Code 33422.²⁴⁷ The small business size standard for this category is an entity that employs no more than 1500 persons.²⁴⁸ According to the 1992 Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities, there are a total of 1178 radiotelephone service providers, of whom only 12 had more than 1000 employees. Therefore, we estimate that at least 1166 small entities may be affected by these rules.

8. Users of telemetry are generally large corporate entities, such as utility companies, and it is unlikely that any of the users would be small businesses. LPRS permits licensees to use the 216-217 MHz segment for auditory assistance, medical devices, and law enforcement tracking devices. Users are likely to be theaters, auditoriums, churches, schools, banks, hospitals, and medical care facilities. The primary manufacturer of auditory assistance estimates that it has sold 25,000 pieces of auditory assistance equipment. Many if not most LPRS licensees are likely to be small businesses or individuals. However, because the LPRS is licensed by rule, with no requirement for individual license applications or documents, the Commission is unable to estimate how many small businesses make use of LPRS equipment.

9. The incumbent service in the 1427-1429 MHz band is telemetry. The incumbent services in the 1429-1432 MHz band include general telemetry and medical telemetry. The Commission has issued only a small number of licenses in these bands. The primary user of this band is Itron, Inc., which with an investment of \$100 million in equipment development, is not likely to be a small business. Other licensees include utility companies, such as Pueblo Service Company of Colorado and E Prime, Inc., and large manufacturers such as Deere and Company, Caterpillar, and General Dynamics. None of these licensees are likely to be small businesses. One licensee, Zytex, a manufacturer of high-speed telemetry systems may be a small business. Users of medical telemetry are hospitals and medical care facilities, some of which are likely to be small businesses.

10. The Commission has not developed a definition of small entities specifically applicable to Radio Frequency Equipment Manufacturers (RF Manufacturers). Therefore, the applicable definition of small entity is the definition under the SBA rules applicable to manufacturers of "Radio and Television Broadcasting and Communications Equipment." According to the SBA's regulation, an RF manufacturer must have 750 or fewer employees in order to qualify as a small business.²⁴⁹ Census Bureau data indicates that there are 858 companies in the United States that manufacture radio and television broadcasting and communications equipment, and that 778 of these firms have fewer than 750 employees and would be classified as small entities.²⁵⁰ We believe that many of the companies that manufacture RF equipment may qualify as small entities.

11. According to the SBA's regulations, nursing homes and hospitals must have annual gross receipts of \$5 million or less in order to qualify as a small business concern. There are approximately

²⁴⁷ See 13 CFR § 121.201, North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code 33422.

²⁴⁸ See *Amendment of the Commission's Rules Concerning Maritime Communications*, PR Docket No. 92-257, *Third Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order*, 13 FCC Rcd 19853 (1998).

²⁴⁹ See 13 CFR 121.201, North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code 33422.

²⁵⁰ See U.S. Department of Commerce, 1992 Census of Transportation, Communications and Utilities (issued May 1995), NAICS Code 33422.

11,471 nursing care firms in the nation, of which 7,953 have annual gross receipts of \$5 million or less.²⁵¹ There are approximately 3,856 hospital firms in the nation, of which 294 have gross receipts of \$5 million or less. Thus, the approximate number of small confined setting entities to which the Commission's new rules will apply is 8,247.

Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping, and Other Compliance Requirements.

12. Entities interested in acquiring spectrum in the bands where license assignment will be made through an auction will need to submit a high bid and then submit a license application for the spectrum of interest. In other bands, entities will be required only to submit license applications to obtain the use of spectrum. Additionally, licensees will be required to file applications for license renewals and make certain other filings as required by the Communications Act.

Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered.

13. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its approach, which may include the following four alternatives among others: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities. As in all of the bands where incumbent licensees exist, we have inquired whether we should elevate the status of the services in which the incumbents are licensed to primary. 5 U.S.C. § 603.

14. Although the scope of this *R&O* is spectrum allocation, and not license assignment and compliance requirements, several steps have been taken to minimize any possible significant economic impact on small entities. For example, the allocation decision not to auction the 216-217 MHz band and also to elevate LPRS to primary status in that band will protect the investment made by small entities in LPRS devices. Similarly, the decision to relocate the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service (WMTS) to the 1427-1429.5 MHz band from the 1429-1432 MHz band will allow licensees to more efficiently use the spectrum because the spectrum sharing environment will be more favorable at the lower end of the band. Because, the original allocation decision for WMTS was only made recently, devices are not yet on the market. Thus, there is no economic impact on licensees to retune equipment. Likewise, the impact on manufacturers will be minimal.

Report to Small Business Administration:

15. The Commission will send a copy of this Report and Order, including a copy of the FRFA to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. The Report and Order and FRFA will also be published in the Federal Register.

²⁵¹ See Small Business Administration Tabulation File, SBA Size Standards Table 2C, January 23, 1996, SBA, Standard Industrial Code (SIC) categories 8050 (Nursing and Personal Care Facilities) and 8060 (Hospitals). (SBA Tabulation File).

Report to Congress:

16. The Commission will send a copy of this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, along with the Report and Order, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. § 801(a)(1)(A).

APPENDIX C: FINAL RULES

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, the Federal Communications Commission amends Parts 1, 2, 90, and 95 of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations as follows:

PART 1 – PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

1. The authority citation for part 1 continues to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: 47 U.S.C. 151, 154(i), 154(j), 155, 225, 303(r), 309, and 325(e).

2. Section 1.924 is amended by adding new paragraph (f) to read as follows:

§ 1.924 Quiet zones.

* * * * *

(f) GOES. The requirements of this paragraph are intended to minimize harmful interference to Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite earth stations receiving in the band 1670-1675 MHz, which are located at Wallops Island, Virginia and Fairbanks, Alaska and Greenbelt Maryland.

(1) Applicants and licensees planning to construct and operate a new or modified station within the area bounded by a circle with a radius of 100 kilometers (62.1 miles) that is centered on 37° 56' 47" N, 75° 27' 37" W (Wallops Island) or 64° 58' 36" N, 147° 31' 03" W (Fairbanks) must notify the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the proposed operation. For this purpose, NOAA maintains the GOES coordination web page at <http://www.osd.noaa.gov/radio/frequency.htm>, which provides the technical parameters of the earth stations and the point-of-contact for the notification. The notification shall include the following information: requested frequency, geographical coordinates of the antenna location, antenna height above mean sea level, antenna directivity, emission type, equivalent isotropically radiated power, antenna make and model, and transmitter make and model.

(2) When an application for authority to operate a station is filed with the FCC, the notification required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section should be sent at the same time. The application must state the date that notification in accordance with paragraph (f)(1) of this section was made. After receipt of such an application, the FCC will allow a period of 20 days for comments or objections in response to the notification.

(3) If an objection is received during the 20-day period from NOAA, the FCC will, after consideration of the record, take whatever action is deemed appropriate.

* * * * *

**PART 2 -- FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RADIO TREATY MATTERS;
GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS**

3. The authority citation for Part 2 continues to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: 47 U.S.C. 154, 302a, 303, and 336, unless otherwise noted.

4. Amend Section 2.106, the Table of Frequency Allocations, as follows:

- a. Revise pages 23, 31, 41, 42, 43, 47, 50, and 51.

b. Revise footnotes US210, US229, US276, US311, US350, and US352; remove footnote US317; and add footnotes US361, US362, US363, and US368.

c. Add footnotes NG173 and NG174.

d. Revise footnotes G2, G27, G30, G120, and G114 and remove footnote G123.

The additions and revisions read as follows:

§ 2.106 Table of Frequency Allocations.

* * * * *

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 30.01-37.5 MHz			33-34	33-34 FIXED LAND MOBILE NG124	Private Land Mobile (90)
			34-35 FIXED MOBILE	34-35	
			35-36	35-36 FIXED LAND MOBILE	Public Mobile (22) Private Land Mobile (90)
			36-37 FIXED MOBILE US220	36-37 US220	
			37-37.5	37-37.5 LAND MOBILE NG124	Private Land Mobile (90)
37.5-38.25 FIXED MOBILE Radio astronomy			37.5-38 Radio astronomy S5.149	37.5-38 LAND MOBILE Radio astronomy S5.149 NG59 NG124	
S5.149			38-38.25 FIXED MOBILE RADIO ASTRONOMY	38-38.25 RADIO ASTRONOMY	
38.25-39.986 FIXED MOBILE			S5.149 US81	S5.149 US81	
			38.25-39 FIXED MOBILE	38.25-39	
			39-40	39-40 LAND MOBILE NG124	Private Land Mobile (90)
39.986-40.02 FIXED MOBILE Space research			40-42 FIXED MOBILE	40-40.98	ISM Equipment (18) Private Land Mobile (90)

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 156.8375-174 MHz			162.0125-173.2 FIXED MOBILE	162.0125-173.2	Auxiliary Broadcasting (74) Private Land Mobile (90)
			S5.226 US8 US11 US13 US216 US223 US300 US312 G5	S5.226 US8 US11 US13 US216 US223 US300 US312	
			173.2-173.4	173.2-173.4 FIXED Land mobile	Private Land Mobile (90)
			173.4-174 FIXED MOBILE G5	173.4-174	
174-223 BROADCASTING	174-216 BROADCASTING Fixed Mobile S5.234	174-223 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	174-216	174-216 BROADCASTING NG115 NG128 NG149	Broadcast Radio (TV) (73) Auxiliary Broadcasting (74)
	216-220 FIXED MARITIME MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241 S5.242		216-220 Fixed Mobile Radiolocation S5.241 G2 US210 US229 US274	216-220 FIXED MOBILE Aeronautical mobile US210 US229 US274 NG152 NG173	Maritime (80) Private Land Mobile (90) Personal Radio (95) Amateur (97)
	220-225 AMATEUR FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241		220-222 FIXED LAND MOBILE Radiolocation S5.241 G2 US335	220-222 FIXED LAND MOBILE US335	Private Land Mobile (90)
S5.235 S5.237 S5.243			222-225 Radiolocation S5.241 G2	222-225 AMATEUR	Amateur (97)

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 890-942 MHz	See previous page for 928-942 MHz	See previous page for 890-942 MHz	941-944 FIXED	941-944 FIXED	Public Mobile (22) Fixed Microwave (101)
942-960 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical Mobile BROADCASTING S5.322	942-960 FIXED MOBILE	942-960 FIXED MOBILE BROADCASTING	US268 US301 US302 G2	US268 US301 US302 NG120	
S5.323		S5.320	944-960	944-960 FIXED NG120	Public Mobile (22) Auxiliary Broadcast. (74) Fixed Microwave (101)
960-1215 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.328			960-1215 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.328 US224		Aviation (87)
1215-1240 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.329 SPACE RESEARCH (active) S5.330 S5.331 S5.332			1215-1240 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 G56 RADIONAVIGATION- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth)	1215-1240 S5.333	
1240-1260 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.329 SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur S5.330 S5.331 S5.332 S5.334 S5.335			1240-1300 RADIOLOCATION S5.333 G56	1240-1300 Amateur	Amateur (97)
1260-1300 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) Amateur S5.282 S5.330 S5.331 S5.332 S5.334 S5.335			S5.334	S5.282 S5.333 S5.334	
1300-1350 AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation S5.149			1300-1350 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.337 Radiolocation G2 S5.149	1300-1350 AERONAUTICAL RADIO- NAVIGATION S5.337 S5.149	Aviation (87)

1350-1400 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION	1350-1400 RADIOLOCATION	1350-1390 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION G2 S5.149 S5.334 S5.339 US311 G27 G114	1350-1390 S5.149 S5.334 S5.339 US311	
		1390-1395	1390-1392 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) US368 S5.149 S5.339 US311 US351	
			1392-1395 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.149 S5.339 US311 US351	
		1395-1400 LAND MOBILE US350 S5.149 S5.339 US311 US351		Personal (95)
S5.149 S5.338 S5.339	S5.149 S5.334 S5.339			
1400-1427 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.340 S5.341		1400-1427 EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (passive) RADIO ASTRONOMY US74 SPACE RESEARCH (passive) S5.341 US246		
1427-1429 SPACE OPERATION (Earth-to-space) FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341		1427-1429.5 LAND MOBILE US350	1427-1429.5 LAND MOBILE US350 Fixed (telemetry)	Private Land Mobile (90) Personal (95)
See next page for 1429-1452 MHz		S5.341 US352	S5.341 US352	
		See next page for 1429.5-1432	1429.5-1430 FIXED (telemetry) LAND MOBILE (telemetry) S5.341 US352	Private Land Mobile (90)

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
1429-1452 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	1429-1452 FIXED MOBILE S5.343		1429.5-1432	See previous page	See previous page
				1430-1432 FIXED (telemetry) LAND MOBILE (telemetry) FIXED-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) US368	Private Land Mobile (90)
			S5.341 US352	S5.341 US352	
			1432-1435	1432-1435 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
			S5.341 US361	S5.341 US361	
S5.341 S5.342	S5.341		1435-1525 MOBILE (aeronautical telemetry)		Aviation (87)
1452-1492 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile BROADCASTING S5.345 S5.347 BROADCASTING- SATELLITE S5.345 S5.347	1452-1492 FIXED MOBILE S5.343 BROADCASTING S5.345 S5.347 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE S5.345 S5.347				
S5.341 S5.342	S5.341 S5.344				
1492-1525 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	1492-1525 FIXED MOBILE S5.343 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.348A	1492-1525 FIXED MOBILE			
S5.341 S5.342	S5.341 S5.344 S5.348	S5.341 S5.348A	S5.341 US78		
1525-1530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.349	1525-1530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile S5.343	1525-1530 SPACE OPERATION (space-to-Earth) FIXED MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Earth exploration-satellite Fixed Mobile S5.349	1525-1530 MOBILE-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Mobile (aeronautical telemetry)		Satellite Communications (25) Aviation (87)
S5.341 S5.342 S5.350 S5.351 S5.352A S5.354	S5.341 S5.351 S5.354	S5.341 S5.351 S5.352A S5.354	S5.341 S5.351 US78		

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
1670-1675 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE S5.380 S5.341			1670-1675 S5.341 US211 US362	1670-1675 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341 US211 US362	
1675-1690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341	1675-1690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.341 S5.377	1675-1690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341	1675-1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS (radiosonde) METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.289 S5.341 US211		
1690-1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341 S5.382	1690-1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) S5.289 S5.341 S5.377 S5.381	1690-1700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.289 S5.341 S5.381			
1700-1710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space- to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341	1700-1710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE-SATELLITE (Earth- To-space) S5.289 S5.341 S5.377	1700-1710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341 S5.384	1700-1710 FIXED G118 METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.289 S5.341	1700-1710 METEOROLOGICAL-SAT- ELLITE (space-to-Earth) Fixed S5.289 S5.341	
1710-1930 FIXED MOBILE S5.380			1710-1755 FIXED MOBILE S5.341 US256	1710-1755 S5.341 US256	Note: Proceeds from the auction of the 1710-1755 MHz mixed-use band are to be deposited not later than September 30, 2002.

		MOBILE (line-of-sight only including aeronautical telemetry, but excluding flight testing of manned aircraft) SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) (space-to-space)		
S5.392		S5.392 US303	US303	
2290-2300 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)		2290-2300 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)	2290-2300 SPACE RESEARCH (deep space) (space-to-Earth)	
2300-2450 FIXED MOBILE Amateur Radiolocation	2300-2450 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION Amateur	2300-2305	2300-2305 Amateur	Amateur (97) Note: 2300-2305 MHz became non-Federal Government exclusive spectrum in August 1995
		2305-2310	2305-2310 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile RADIOLOCATION Amateur	Wireless Communications (27) Amateur (97)
		US338	US338	
		2310-2360 Fixed Mobile US339 Radiolocation G2 G120	2310-2320 FIXED MOBILE US339 RADIOLOCATION BROADCASTING-SATELLITE US327 S5.396 US338	Wireless Communications (27)
			2320-2345 BROADCASTING-SATELLITE US327 Mobile US276 US328 S5.396	Satellite Communications (25)
S5.150 S5.282 S5.395	S5.150 S5.282 S5.393 S5.394 S5.396	S5.396 US327 US328	See next page for 2345-2450 MHz	See next page for 2345-2450 MHz
		See next page		

International Table			United States Table		FCC Rule Part(s)
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Federal Government	Non-Federal Government	
See previous page for 2300-2450 MHz			See previous page for 2310-2360 MHz	2345-2360 FIXED MOBILE US339 RADIOLOCATION BROADCASTING- SATELLITE US327 S5.396	Wireless Communications (27)
			2360-2385 MOBILE US276 RADIOLOCATION G2 Fixed G120	2360-2385 MOBILE US276	
			2385-2390 US363	2385-2390 FIXED MOBILE NG174 US363	
			2390-2400 G122	2390-2400 AMATEUR	RF Devices (15) Amateur (97)
			2400-2402 S5.150	2400-2402 Amateur S5.150 S5.282	ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
			2402-2417 S5.150 G122	2402-2417 AMATEUR S5.150 S5.282	RF Devices (15) ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
			2417-2450 Radiolocation G2 S5.150 G124	2417-2450 Amateur S5.150 S5.282	ISM Equipment (18) Amateur (97)
2450-2483.5 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation S5.150 S5.397	2450-2483.5 FIXED MOBILE RADIOLOCATION S5.150 S5.394		2450-2483.5 S5.150 US41	2450-2483.5 FIXED MOBILE Radiolocation S5.150 US41	ISM Equipment (18) Private Land Mobile (90) Fixed Microwave (101)

UNITED STATES (US) FOOTNOTES

US210 In the sub-band 40.66-40.7 MHz, frequencies may be authorized to Government and non-Government stations on a secondary basis for the tracking of, and telemetering of scientific data from, ocean buoys and wildlife. Operation in this sub-band is subject to the technical standards specified in: (a) Section 8.2.42 of the NTIA Manual for Government use, or (b) 47 C.F.R. § 90.248 for non-Government use.

US229 In the band 216-220 MHz, the fixed, aeronautical mobile, land mobile, and radiolocation services are allocated on a secondary basis for Government operations. The use of the fixed, aeronautical mobile, and land mobile services shall be limited to telemetering and associated telecommand operations. After January 1, 2002, no new assignments shall be authorized in the band 216-217 MHz. Further, Government and non-Government assignments in the sub-band 216.88-217.08 MHz shall protect the Navy's SPASUR system, which operates on a primary basis at the following sites:

Transmit Frequency of 216.98 MHz			Receive Frequencies of 216.965-216.995 MHz		
Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude	Protection Radius	Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude	Protection Radius
Lake Kickapoo, TX	33° 32' / 098° 45'	250 km	San Diego, CA	32° 34' / 116° 58'	50 km
Jordan Lake, AL	32° 39' / 086° 15'	150 km	Elephant Butte, NM	33° 26' / 106° 59'	50 km
Gila River, AZ	33° 06' / 112° 01'	150 km	Red River, AR	33° 19' / 093° 33'	50 km
			Silver Lake, MO	33° 08' / 091° 01'	50 km
			Hawkinsville, GA	32° 17' / 083° 32'	50 km
			Fort Stewart, GA	31° 58' / 081° 30'	50 km

US276 Except as otherwise provided for herein, use of the bands 2320-2345 MHz and 2360-2385 MHz by the mobile service is limited to aeronautical telemetering and associated telecommand operations for flight testing of manned or unmanned aircraft, missiles or major components thereof. The following four frequencies are shared on a co-equal basis by Government and non-Government stations for telemetering and associated telecommand operations of expendable and reusable launch vehicles whether or not such operations involve flight testing: 2332.5 MHz, 2364.5 MHz, 2370.5 MHz, and 2382.5 MHz. All other mobile telemetering uses shall be secondary to the above uses.

US311 Radio astronomy observations may be made in the band 1350-1400 MHz on an unprotected basis at the following radio astronomy observatories:

Allen Telescope Array, Hat Creek, California	80 kilometers (50 mile) radius centered on latitude 40° 49' W, longitude 121° 28' N.		
Hat Creek Observatory, Hat Creek, California	Rectangle between latitudes 40° 00' N and 42° 00' N and between longitudes 120° 15' W and 122° 15' W.		
NASA Facilities, Goldstone, California	80 kilometers (50 mile) radius centered on latitude 35° 18' W, longitude 116° 54' N.		
National Astronomy and Ionosphere Center, Arecibo, Puerto Rico	Rectangle between latitudes 17° 30' N and 19° 00' N and between longitudes 65° 10' W and 68° 00' W.		
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Socorro, New Mexico	Rectangle between latitudes 32° 30' N and 35° 30' N and between longitudes 106° 00' W and 109° 00' W.		
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank, West Virginia	Rectangle between latitudes 37° 30' N and 39° 15' N and between longitudes 78° 30' W and 80° 30' W.		
National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Very Long Baseline Array Stations	80 kilometers (50 mile) radius centered on:		
		Latitude (North)	Longitude (West)
	Brewster, WA	48° 08'	119° 41'
	Fort Davis, TX	30° 38'	103° 57'
	Hancock, NH	42° 56'	71° 59'
	Kitt Peak, AZ	31° 57'	111° 37'
	Los Alamos, NM	35° 47'	106° 15'
	Mauna Kea, HI	19° 48'	155° 27'
	North Liberty, IA	41° 46'	91° 34'
	Owens Valley, CA	37° 14'	118° 17'
	Pie Town, NM	34° 18'	108° 07'
Saint Croix, VI	17° 46'	64° 35'	
Owens Valley Radio Observatory, Big Pine, California	Two contiguous rectangles, one between latitudes 36° 00' N and 37° 00' N and between longitudes 117° 40' W and 118° 30' W and the second between latitudes 37° 00' N and 38° 00' N and between longitudes 118° 00' W and 118° 50' W.		

Every practicable effort will be made to avoid the assignment of frequencies in the band 1350-1400 MHz to stations in the fixed and mobile services that could interfere with radio astronomy observations within the geographic areas given above. In addition, every practicable effort will be made to avoid assignment of frequencies in these bands to stations in the aeronautical mobile service which operate outside of those geographic areas, but which may cause harmful interference to the listed observatories. Should such assignments result in harmful interference to these observatories, the situation will be remedied to the extent practicable.

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US350 The use of the bands 608-614 MHz, 1395-1400 MHz, and 1427-1429.5 MHz by the Government and non-Government land mobile service is limited to medical telemetry and medical telecommand operations, except that non-Government land mobile use is permitted for non-medical telemetry and telecommand operations on a secondary basis in the band 1427-1429.5 MHz.

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US352 In the band 1427-1432 MHz, Government operations, except for medical telemetry and medical telecommand operations, are on a non-interference basis to authorized non-Government operations and shall not hinder the implementation of any non-Government operations. However, Government operations authorized as of March 22, 1995 at the 14 sites identified below may continue on a fully protected basis until January 1, 2004:

Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude	Operating Radius	Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude	Operating Radius
Patuxent River, MD	38° 17' / 076° 25'	70 km	Mountain Home AFB, ID	43° 01' / 115° 50'	160 km
NAS Oceana, VA	36° 49' / 076° 02'	100 km	NAS Fallon, NV	39° 24' / 118° 43'	100 km
MCAS Cherry Point, NC	34° 54' / 076° 52'	100 km	Nellis AFB, NV	36° 14' / 115° 02'	100 km
Beaufort MCAS, SC	32° 26' / 080° 40'	160 km	NAS Lemoore, CA	36° 18' / 119° 47'	120 km
NAS Cecil Field, FL	30° 13' / 081° 52'	160 km	Yuma MCAS, AZ	32° 39' / 114° 35'	160 km
NAS Whidbey IS., WA	48° 19' / 122° 24'	70 km	China Lake, CA	35° 29' / 117° 16'	80 km
Yakima Firing Ctr AAF, WA	46° 40' / 120° 15'	70 km	MCAS Twenty Nine Palms, CA	34° 15' / 116° 03'	80 km

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US361 In the band 1432-1435 MHz, Government stations in the fixed and mobile services may operate indefinitely on a primary basis at the 23 sites listed below. All other Government stations in the fixed and mobile services shall operate in the band 1432-1435 MHz on a primary basis until re-accommodated in accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act of 1999.

Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude	Operating Radius	Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude	Operating Radius
China Lake/ Edwards AFB, CA	35° 29' / 117° 16'	100 km	AUTEC	24° 30' / 078° 00'	80 km
White Sands Missile Range/Holloman AFB, NM	32° 11' / 106° 20'	160 km	Beaufort MCAS, SC	32° 26' / 080° 40'	160 km
Utah Test and Training Range/ Dugway Proving Ground, Hill AFB, UT	40° 57' / 113° 05'	160 km	MCAS Cherry Point, NC	34° 54' / 076° 53'	100 km
Patuxent River, MD	38° 17' / 076° 24'	70 km	NAS Cecil Field, FL	30° 13' / 081° 52'	160 km
Nellis AFB, NV	37° 29' / 114° 14'	130 km	NAS Fallon, NV	39° 30' / 118° 46'	100 km
Fort Huachuca, AZ	31° 33' / 110° 18'	80 km	NAS Oceana, VA	36° 49' / 076° 01'	100 km
Eglin AFB/Gulfport ANG Range, MS/Fort Rucker, AL	30° 28' / 086° 31'	140 km	NAS Whidbey Island, WA	48° 21' / 122° 39'	70 km
Yuma Proving Ground, AZ	32° 29' / 114° 20'	160 km	NCTAMS, GUM	13° 35' / 144° 51' (East)	80 km
Fort Greely, AK	63° 47' / 145° 52'	80 km	Lemoore, CA	36° 20' / 119° 57'	120 km
Redstone Arsenal, AL	34° 35' / 086° 35'	80 km	Savannah River, SC	33° 15' / 081° 39'	3 km
Alpene Range, MI	44° 23' / 083° 20'	80 km	Naval Space Operations Center, ME	44° 24' / 068° 01'	80 km
Camp Shelby, MS	31° 20' / 089° 18'	80 km			

US362 The band 1670-1675 MHz is allocated to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for Government use. Earth station use of this allocation is limited to Wallops Island, VA (37° 56' 47" N, 75° 27' 37" W), Fairbanks, AK (64° 58' 36" N, 147° 31' 03" W), and Greenbelt, MD (39° 00' 02" N, 76° 50' 31" W). Applicants for non-Government stations within 100 kilometers of the Wallops Island or Fairbanks coordinates shall notify NOAA in accordance with the procedures specified in 47 C.F.R. § 1.924.

US363 Until January 1, 2005, the band 2385-2390 MHz is allocated to the Government mobile and radiolocation services on a primary basis and to the Government fixed service on a secondary basis. Use of the mobile service is limited to aeronautical telemetry and associated telecommand operations for flight testing of manned or unmanned aircraft, missiles or major components thereof. Use of the radiolocation service is limited to the military services.

After January 1, 2005, Government stations in the mobile and radiolocation services shall continue to operate on a primary basis until re-accommodated in accordance with the National Defense Authorization Act of 1999, except at the sites identified below where Government stations may not be re-accommodated until January 1, 2007:

Protection Radius for Each of the Following Sites is 160 km:

Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude	Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude
Barking Sands, HI	22° 07' / 159° 40'	Roswell, NM	33° 18' / 104° 32'
Cape Canaveral, FL	28° 33' / 080° 34'	Seattle, WA	47° 32' / 122° 18'
China Lake, CA	35° 40' / 117° 41'	St. Louis, MO	38° 45' / 090° 22'
Eglin AFB, FL	30° 30' / 086° 30'	Utah Test Range, UT	40° 12' / 112° 54'
Glasgow, MT	48° 25' / 106° 32'	White Sands Missile Range, NM	32° 58' / 106° 23'
Nellis AFB, NV	37° 48' / 116° 28'	Wichita, KS	37° 40' / 097° 26'
Palm Beach County, FL	26° 54' / 080° 19'	Yuma Proving Ground, AZ	32° 54' / 114° 20'
Roosevelt Roads, PR	18° 14' / 065° 38'		

Protection Radius for Each of the Following Sites is 100 km:

Edwards AFB, CA	34° 54' / 117° 53'	Patuxent River, MD	38° 17' / 076° 25'
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In addition, non-Government flight test operations may continue at the sites identified below on a primary basis until January 1, 2007:

Protection Radius for Each of the Following Sites is 160 km:

Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude	Location	North Latitude/ West Longitude
Alamosa, CO	37° 26' 04" / 105° 52' 03"	Thermal, CA	33° 37' 35" / 116° 09' 36"
Albuquerque, NM	35° 11' 03" / 106° 34' 30"	Phoenix, AZ	33° 18' 28" / 111° 39' 19"
Amarillo, TX	35° 12' 49" / 101° 42' 31"	Marietta, GA	33° 54' 24" / 084° 31' 09"
Arlington, TX	32° 40' 00" / 097° 05' 53"	Greenville, TX	33° 04' 01" / 096° 03' 09"
Leadville, CO	39° 13' 13" / 106° 19' 03"		

US368 The band 1390-1392 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) on a primary basis and the band 1430-1432 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis, limited to feeder links for the Non-Voice Non-Geostationary Mobile-Satellite Service, and contingent on (1) the completion of sharing studies including the measurement of emissions

from equipment that would be employed in operational systems and demonstrations to validate the studies as called for in Resolution 127 (WRC-2000), (2) the adoption of worldwide feeder link allocations at the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-03), and (3) compliance with any technical and operational requirements that may be imposed at WRC-03 to protect passive services in the 1400-1427 MHz band from unwanted emissions associated with such allocations. These allocations become effective upon adoption of worldwide allocations at WRC-03. If no such allocations are adopted by WRC-03, these allocations shall be considered null and void, with no grandfathering of rights. Individual assignments shall be coordinated with the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee's (IRAC) Frequency Assignment Subcommittee (FAS) (see, for example, Recommendations ITU-R RA.769-1 and ITU R SA.1029-1) to ensure the protection of passive services in the 1400-1427 MHz band. Coordination shall not be completed until the feeder downlink system is tested and certified to be in conformance with the technical and operational requirements for the protection of passive services in the 1400-1427 MHz band. Certification and all supporting documentation shall be submitted to the Commission and FAS prior to launch.

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NON-GOVERNMENT (NG) FOOTNOTES

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NG173 In the band 216-217 MHz, telemetry operations are permitted subject to the requirements of §90.259 of this chapter. After January 1, 2002, no new assignments shall be authorized in the band 216-217 MHz.

NG174 In Puerto Rico, frequencies within the band 2385-2390 MHz are not available for assignment to stations in the aeronautical mobile service.

GOVERNMENT (G) FOOTNOTES

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G2 In the bands 220-225 MHz, 420-450 MHz (except as provided by US217), 890-902 MHz, 928-942 MHz, 1300-1390 MHz, 2310-2385 MHz, 2417-2450 MHz, 2700-2900 MHz, 5650-5925 MHz, and 9000-9200 MHz, the Government radiolocation service is limited to the military services.

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G27 In the bands 255-328.6 MHz, 335.4-399.9 MHz, and 1350-1390 MHz, the fixed and mobile services are limited to the military services.

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G30 In the bands 138-144 MHz, 148-149.9 MHz, and 150.05-150.8 MHz, the fixed and mobile services are limited primarily to operations by the military services.

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G114 The band 1369.05-1390 MHz is also allocated to the fixed-satellite service (space-to-Earth) and to the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis for the relay of nuclear burst data.

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G120 Development of airborne primary radars in the band 2310-2385 MHz with peak transmitter

power in excess of 250 watts for use in the United States is not permitted.

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PART 90--PRIVATE LAND MOBILE RADIO SERVICES

5. The authority citation for part 90 continues to read as follows:

AUTHORITY: Sections 4(i), 11, 303(g), 303(r), and 302(c)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 U.S.C. 154(i), 161, 303(g), 303(r), 332(c)(7).

6. Section 90.259 is revised to read as follows:

§ 90.259 Assignment and use of frequencies in the bands 216-220 MHz and 1427-1432 MHz.

7. Section 90.259 is revised to read as follows:

§ 90.259 Assignment and use of frequencies in the bands 216-220 MHz and 1427-1432 MHz.

(a) 216-220 MHz band.

(1) Frequencies in the 216-220 MHz band may be assigned to applicants that establish eligibility in the Industrial/Business Pool.

(2) All operation is secondary to the fixed and mobile services, including the Low Power Radio Service.

(3) In the 216-217 MHz band, no new assignments will be made after January 1, 2002.

(b) 1427-1432 MHz band.

(1) Frequencies in the 1427-1432 MHz band may be assigned to applicants that establish eligibility in the Public Safety Pool or the Industrial/Business Pool.

(2) All operations in the 1427-1429.5 MHz band are secondary to the Wireless Medical Telemetry Service.

(3) All operations in the 1429.5-1432 MHz band authorized prior to [Effective date of the Rules] are on a secondary basis.

(c) Authorized uses.

(1) Use of these bands is limited to telemetering purposes.

(2) Base stations authorized in these bands shall be used to perform telecommand functions with associated mobile telemetering stations. Base stations may also command actions by the vehicle itself, but will not be authorized solely to perform this function.

(3) Airborne use is prohibited.

PART 95 – PERSONAL RADIO SERVICES

8. The authority citation for Part 95 continues to read:

AUTHORITY: Secs. 4, 303, 48 Stat. 1066, 1082, as amended; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303.

9. Section 95.630 is revised to read as follows:

§ 95.630 WMTS transmitter frequencies.

WMTS transmitters may operate in the frequency bands specified below:

608-614 MHz
1395-1400 MHz
1427-1429.5 MHz

10. Section 95.639(g) is revised to read as follows:

§ 95.639 Maximum transmitter power.

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(g) The maximum field strength authorized for WMTS stations in the 608-614 MHz band is 200 mV/m, measured at 3 meters. For stations in the 1395-1400 MHz and 1427-1429.5 MHz bands, the maximum field strength is 740 mV/m, measured at 3 meters.

11. Section 95.1017 is amended by revising paragraph (a) to read as follows:

§ 95.1017 Labeling requirements.

(a) Each LPRS transmitting device shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device: "This device may not interfere with TV reception or Federal Government radar."

* * * * *

12. Section 95.1101 is revised to read as follows:

§ 95.1101 Scope.

This part sets out the regulations governing the operation of Wireless Medical Telemetry Devices in the 608-614 MHz, 1395-1400 MHz and 1427-1429.5 MHz frequency bands.

13. Section 95.1103(c) is revised to read as follows:

§ 95.1103 Definitions.

* * * * *

(c) Wireless medical telemetry. The measurement and recording of physiological parameters and other patient-related information via radiated bi- or unidirectional electromagnetic signals in the 608-614 MHz, 1395-1400 MHz, and 1427-1429.5 MHz frequency bands.

14. Sections 95.1115(a)(2) and 95.1115(d)(1) are revised to read as follows:

§ 95.1115 General technical requirements.

(a) * * *

(2) In the 1395-1400 MHz and 1427-1429.5 MHz bands, the maximum allowable field strength is 740 mV/m, as measured at a distance of 3 meters, using measuring equipment with an averaging detector and a 1 MHz measurement bandwidth.

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(d) Channel use. (1) In the 1395-1400 MHz and 1427-1429.5 MHz bands, no specific channels are specified. Wireless medical telemetry devices may operate on any channel within the bands authorized for wireless medical telemetry use in this part.

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15. Section 95.1121, including the section heading, is revised to read as follows:

§ 95.1121 Specific requirements for wireless medical telemetry devices operating in the 1395-1400 MHz and 1427-1429.5 MHz bands.

Due to the critical nature of communications transmitted under this part, the frequency coordinator in consultation with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration shall determine whether there are any Federal Government systems whose operations could affect, or could be affected by, proposed wireless medical telemetry operations in the 1395-1400 MHz and 1427-1429.5 MHz bands. The locations of government systems in these bands are specified in footnotes US351 and US352 of § 2.106 of this chapter.